

SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
OF
THE FEDERAL BOARD
FOR VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION
1932



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

[Directory of Personnel as of November 1, 1932]

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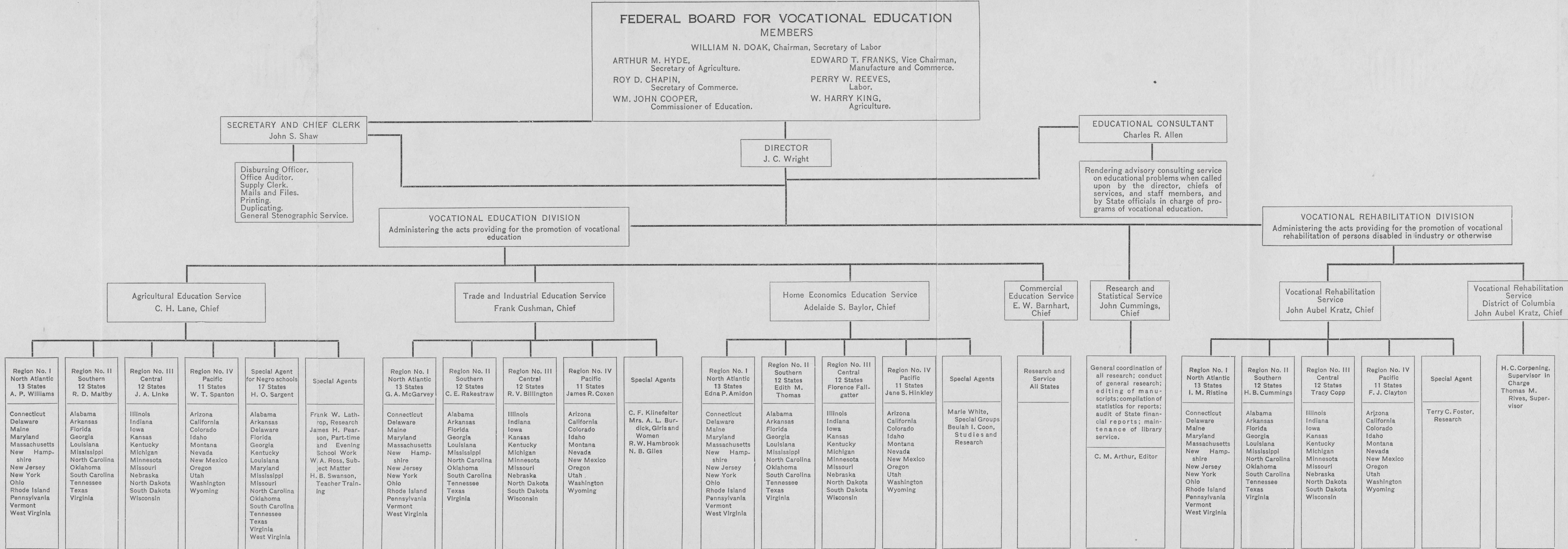
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H. C. CORPENING, *Supervisor in Charge.*

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ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION



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WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 1, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

By direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, I have the honor to transmit to Congress this Sixteenth Annual Report of the board.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM N. DOAK,
Chairman.

EDWARD T. FRANKS,
Vice Chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: 1932

THIS Sixteenth Annual Report to Congress of the Federal Board for Vocational Education covers the work of the board and developments in the States and Territories during the year ended June 30, 1932, under acts providing for Federal cooperation with the States and Territories in promoting vocational education and vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians.

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD

The national policy of cooperation with the States in promoting their programs for providing under public control specifically vocational training for the occupations of industry, commerce, agriculture, and the home was initiated by Congress in 1917, and has been consistently developed in subsequent legislation—in 1920, to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians; in 1924, to extend the program to Hawaii; in 1929, under one act, to provide additional funds for vocational agricultural and home economics education, and, under a second act of this same year, to extend the program of rehabilitation of disabled civilians to the District of Columbia; and in 1931, to extend the benefits of national cooperation to Puerto Rico.

The responsibilities of the Federal board as a national agency of cooperation with the States and Territories are defined in the following six acts administered by the board:

The vocational education act (Smith-Hughes), to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of vocational education. (Approved February 23, 1917.)

The vocational rehabilitation act, to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of civilians disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to employment. (Approved June 2, 1920, as amended and extended June 5, 1924, June 9, 1930, and June 30, 1932.)

An act extending the benefits of the vocational education and vocational rehabilitation acts to the Territory of Hawaii. (Approved March 10, 1924.)

An act (George-Reed) to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories, authorizing additional appropriations for vocational agriculture and home economics. (Approved February 5, 1929.)

An act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia. (Approved February 23, 1929.)

An act extending the benefits of the vocational education and vocational rehabilitation acts to the Island of Puerto Rico. (Approved March 3, 1931.)

ACCEPTANCE OF THE FEDERAL ACTS VOLUNTARY

It is significant that within a few months of the passage of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act in 1917 each of the 48 States had officially elected to accept that act, and that no State has during the past 15 years elected to withdraw from the program.

The national program of Federal participation in providing at public expense and under public control such vocational training as is required to prepare the youth of the country for those employments in which over 90 per cent of them must earn their livelihood, and to prepare working adults in these employments for continuous advancement, continuous increase of efficiency, continuous adjustment to rapidly changing conditions, and continuous increase of earning power, has been from the beginning and is to-day throughout a voluntary program. In this program each State participates only to the extent that it finds participation of material benefit to it.

Similarly, initial acceptance of the act providing Federal aid for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians and continuance of the State in this cooperative program has been entirely voluntary with the State. Forty-four of the 48 States have accepted this act and no one of these States has withdrawn its acceptance.

That these programs should have continued to expand over a period of a decade and a half in each State without exception under the voluntary cooperative arrangements set up in the Federal acts is conclusive evidence that the national policy of Federal participation is approved in the States and Territories.

The policy of Federal aid to the States in these broad fields of vocational education for workers and vocational rehabilitation for the disabled is a national policy, not because it has been imposed upon the States, but because it has received the unanimous approval of the States.

RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED BY THE STATES

In accepting the Federal acts the States have freely assumed the responsibilities placed upon them by these acts (1) of planning out their work in advance of receiving any allotment to them of Federal funds; (2) of rendering account to the Federal Government of their use of all Federal funds expended by them under State plans; and (3) of appropriating State or local money to be expended under State plans jointly with Federal money.

Acceptance of these responsibilities has insured the consistent development of State and local programs of public-school education in each State according to local needs as interpreted by the State board for vocational education and by local boards of education, and has at the same time safeguarded expenditure of the Federal dollar.

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Enrollment in the year ended June 30, 1932, in vocational schools and courses, conducted under State plans by local communities, as an integral extension of public-school education, totaled for all types of vocational courses 1,176,162 boys and girls and adults of all ages. This enrollment in the several broad fields of vocational education was distributed to evening, part-time, and all-day schools as shown in the accompanying table.

TABLE 1.—Enrollment in vocational schools operated under State plans, year ended June 30, 1932¹

Type of school	Total	Agricultural	Trade and industrial	Home economics
Total				
All types.....	1,176,162	257,255	579,591	339,316
Evening.....	400,905	89,402	159,059	152,444
Part-time.....	366,547	10,792	316,937	38,818
Trade extension.....	95,044	10,792	45,434	38,818
General continuation.....	271,503		271,503	
All-day.....	397,520	145,871	103,595	148,054
Day-unit.....	11,190	11,190		
In schools federally aided				
All types.....	1,077,844	252,199	560,150	265,495
Evening.....	379,427	87,138	151,042	141,247
Part-time.....	359,001	10,792	315,708	32,501
Trade extension.....	87,769	10,792	44,476	32,501
General continuation.....	271,232		271,232	
All-day.....	328,226	143,079	93,400	91,747
Day-unit.....	11,190	11,190		
In schools not federally aided				
All types.....	98,318	5,056	19,441	73,821
Evening.....	21,478	2,264	8,017	11,197
Part-time.....	7,546		1,229	6,317
Trade extension.....	7,275		958	6,317
General continuation.....	271		271	
All-day.....	69,294	2,792	10,195	56,307
Day-unit.....				
Increase or decrease (—): 1932 compared with 1931				
All types.....	58,606	20,055	—23,164	61,715
Evening.....	8,269	2,088	—17,106	23,287
Part-time.....	—26,485	4,307	—26,581	—4,211
Trade extension.....	—2,047	4,307	—2,143	—4,211
General continuation.....	—24,438		—24,438	
All-day.....	77,005	13,843	20,523	42,639
Day-unit.....	—183	—183		

¹ Provisional figures.

Of the total enrollment reported by the States for this year, in round numbers 400,000, or more than one-third (34 per cent) were adult workers enrolled in evening courses for training along the lines of their daily employment, and 367,000, or nearly one-third of the total (31 per cent), were young workers who had dropped out of the

regular full-time day school and had enrolled for part-time instruction in a vocational course, giving a combined total of 767,000, or 65 per cent, for employed workers, young and old, in the total enrollment. The balance of 409,000, or 35 per cent, in this year's enrollment were boys and girls taking vocational courses as regular full-time pupils in day schools.

Classified by broad fields of vocational training, enrollments reported for 1932 included 257,000 farm boys and girls and adult farmers in vocational agricultural courses, 580,000 youth and adults in trade and industrial courses, and 339,000 girls and women in home economics courses.

Enrollments summarized in Table 1 have been compiled separately for federally aided schools and for schools not federally aided. This separation reflects varying State policies of reimbursement of schools out of Federal funds. All schools for which vocational enrollments are reported, however, including those which under the State policy of apportionment of funds within the State have not received any reimbursement out of Federal funds, as well as those which have received such reimbursement in some amount, are operated under approved State plans for vocational education and conform in every respect to the standards and requirements set up in these plans for vocational schools eligible for reimbursement out of Federal funds. Whether Federal funds available in any State shall be prorated generally to all schools conforming to the requirements set up in the State plans, or shall be disbursed in larger amounts to certain of these schools which are selected for reimbursement temporarily during a period of initiating or expanding their vocational programs, is a matter of State policy. It should be added, however, that while the report forms on which States make their annual returns of enrollments in vocational courses provide for a separate report of enrollments in schools operated under State plans which have received no reimbursement out of Federal funds, the reports for such nonfederally aided schools are incomplete or entirely lacking for some States. So that total enrollments in federally aided and nonfederally aided schools operated under State plans, as given in Table 1, are understatements of actual enrollments in such schools.

Enrollments in vocational courses operated under State plans have increased continuously during the entire period of 15 years since initiation of the policy of Federal cooperation with the States in 1917. The combined total of such enrollments and the distribution of enrollments each year to the several fields of vocational education are shown in the table following. Enrollments by types of schools over this period are represented graphically in Diagrams I and II. Detail of enrollments by States and types of schools will be found in Tables 3 to 6 of the statistical section of this report.

TABLE 2.—Enrollment in vocational schools operated under State plans, by years: 1918-1932

Year	Number enrolled			
	Total	Agricultural courses	Trade and industrial courses	Home economics courses
1932	1, 176, 162	257, 255	579, 591	339, 316
1931	1, 117, 556	237, 200	602, 755	227, 601
1930	1, 064, 536	193, 325	633, 153	238, 058
1929	1, 047, 976	171, 466	627, 397	249, 113
1928	999, 031	147, 481	619, 548	232, 002
1927	911, 626	129, 032	564, 188	218, 406
1926	885, 275	111, 585	537, 738	235, 952
1925	792, 424	94, 765	490, 791	206, 868
1924	690, 055	89, 640	428, 473	171, 942
1923	536, 528	71, 298	325, 889	139, 341
1922	475, 828	60, 236	296, 884	118, 708
1921	324, 247	43, 352	217, 500	63, 395
1920	265, 058	31, 301	184, 819	48, 938
1919	194, 895	19, 933	135, 548	39, 414
1918	164, 123	15, 450	117, 934	30, 799

The increasing enrollments in vocational classes from year to year have reflected a continuous broadening, diversification, and geographical extension of vocational programs which is not shown in the summary statistical compilations of this report, but is set forth in the detailed reports of the several States, indicating the different lines of vocational training provided in the evening, part-time, and all-day schools of each local community.

EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL MONEY

While the States have been free to expend all or any portion of the Federal funds allotted to them on the condition of providing an equal amount of State or local money to be expended under State plans, they have in fact from year to year exceeded the statutory requirements by providing funds largely in excess of the amount required to secure the full amount of the Federal grants and to fulfill all of their financial responsibilities under the cooperative program. Their expenditures, in comparison with expenditures from Federal funds, are shown in detail in the financial tables of this report. From these accounts it is clear that the amounts appropriated generally in the States have not been determined by any requirements of the Federal acts, since, as noted, they have greatly exceeded the amounts required to comply with all provisions of these acts. They have been determined by the local needs for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, as these needs have been recognized by State and local boards.

Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money under State and Territorial plans for vocational schools and vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians during the year ended June 30, 1932, was in the

amounts shown in Table 3. Of the total amount expended approximately one-fourth was Federal money and three-fourths was State or local money.

DIAGRAM I.—Enrollment in federally aided schools, by years, 1918–1932

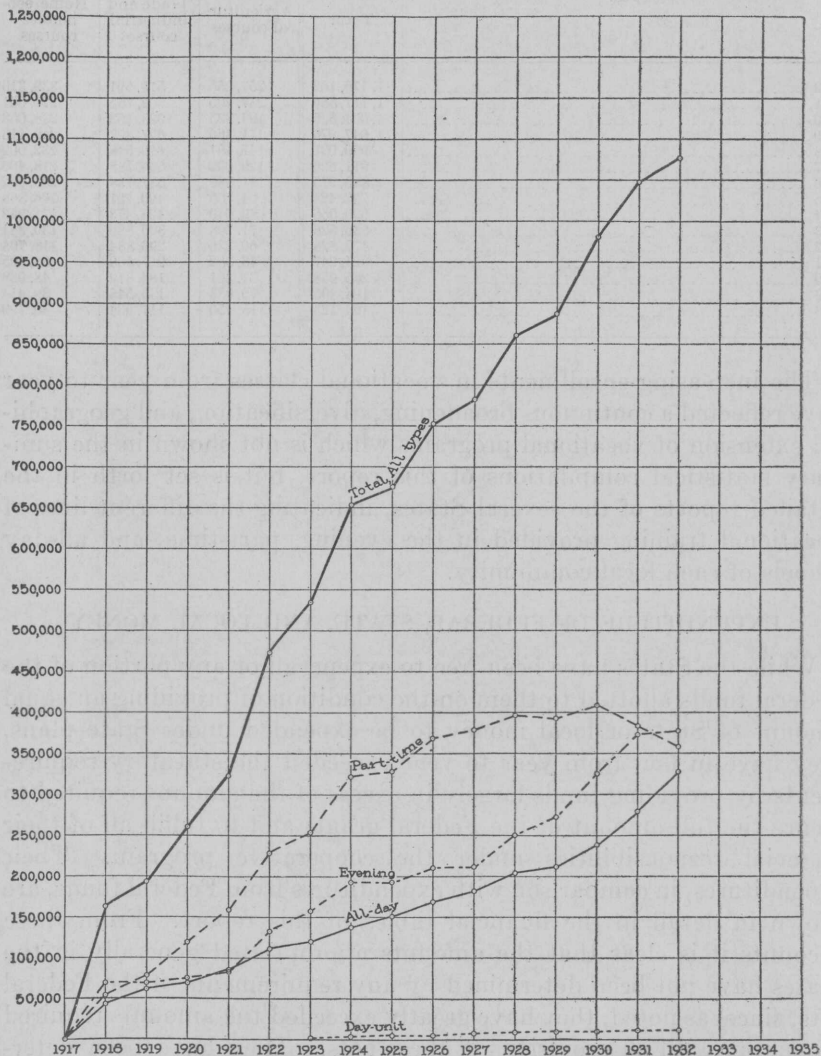
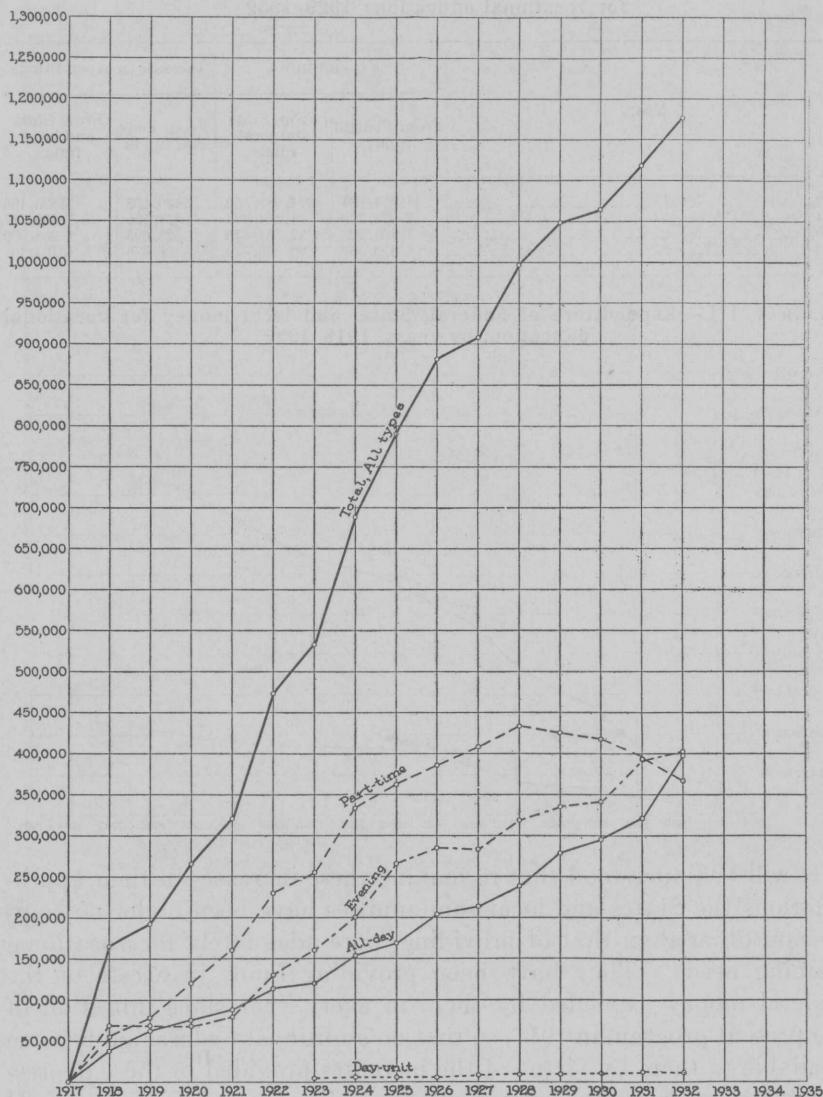


TABLE 3.—Expenditure under State plans, year ended June 30, 1932

Field of expenditure	Expenditure			State and local, per dollar of Federal money
	Total	Federal money	State and local money	
Vocational education.....	\$33,402,403	\$8,414,834	\$24,987,569	\$2.97
Vocational rehabilitation.....	2,165,814	986,148	1,179,666	1.20

Detail of expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds, by States, will be found in the general statistical Tables Nos. 10 to 17 and 32, included in the statistical and financial sections of this report.

DIAGRAM II.—Enrollment in all schools operated under State plans, including federally aided and nonfederally aided, by years, 1918-1932



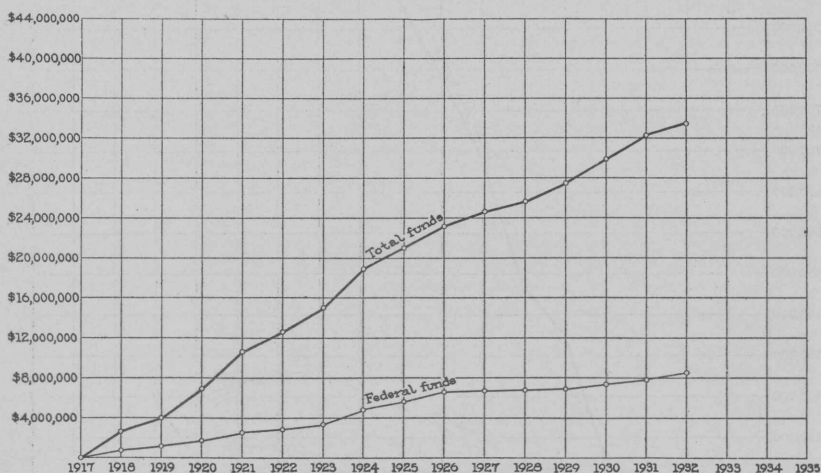
That the States and local communities realize the economic values of appropriations for vocational education is shown by the continuous increase of these appropriations from year to year throughout the entire period from 1918 to 1932. This increase has continued even

during the past few years of urgent demand for effecting every possible economy in public expenditure. Federal, State, and local expenditures for vocational education during the past four years of enforced economy have been in the following amounts:

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money under State plans for vocational education: 1929–1932

Year	Expenditure		Increase in expenditures	
	From Federal funds	From State and local funds	From Federal funds	From State and local funds
1932.....	\$8,414,834	\$24,987,569	\$436,105	\$823,106
1931.....	7,978,729	24,164,463	574,506	1,659,787
1930.....	7,404,223	22,504,675	525,693	1,908,900
1929.....	6,878,530	20,595,776	57,078	1,701,467

DIAGRAM III.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational education, by years, 1918–1932



It will be understood that in making these increases in their appropriations the States and local communities have been under no compulsion other than that of providing more adequately for vocational training needs. They have been providing funds in excess of the Federal money expended by them in every year since initiation of the present program in 1917, so that no additional Federal aid became available to them by virtue of the increases provided in these depression years, when every Government expenditure was being scrutinized in the interests of economy. It would appear that the States and local communities have realized in making these appropriations that expenditures for vocational education are in the nature of investments, and that the cost of training labor to be efficient is a cost which can

not be avoided except by incurring the vastly greater cost to the community of inefficiency wherever labor is left untrained.

Diagram III shows the steady increase in the amount of expenditure for vocational education, 1918-1932.

In 1932 the States expended 96.9 per cent of all Federal funds made available for vocational education, the relatively small amounts unused, this year as in other recent years (see Diagram IV), representing budgetary margins and balances in special funds.

DIAGRAM IV.—Percentage of Federal appropriations for vocational education used by the States, by years, 1918-1932

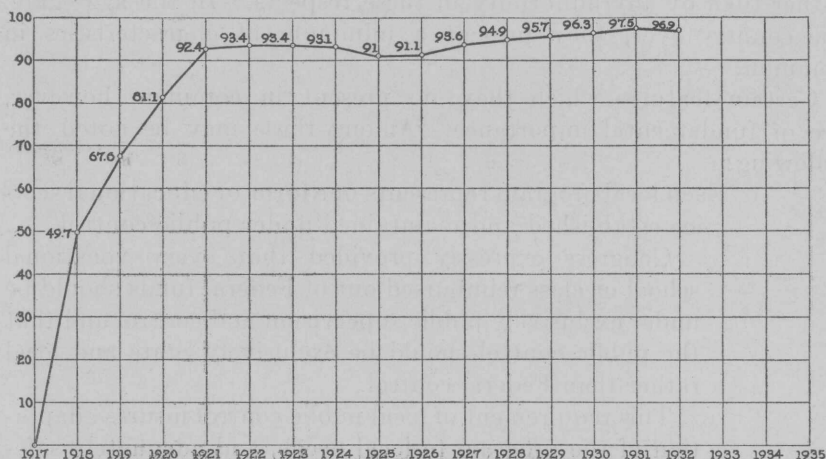


Table 5 shows expenditures from year to year, 1918-1932, of State and local money per dollar of Federal money expended under State plans in the several fields of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians.

TABLE 5.—Expenditure of State and local money per dollar of Federal money expended, by years, 1918-1932

Year ended June 30	Vocational education					Vocational rehabilitation
	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Teacher training	
1932.....	\$2.97	\$1.77	\$5.06	\$3.52	\$1.41	\$1.20
1931.....	3.03	1.88	4.74	4.42	1.45	1.19
1930.....	3.04	1.76	4.69	5.47	1.35	1.30
1929.....	2.99	1.90	4.17	7.11	1.33	1.24
1928.....	2.77	1.67	3.90	6.56	1.29	1.36
1927.....	2.65	1.67	3.67	5.88	1.33	1.23
1926.....	2.54	1.70	3.43	5.28	1.25	1.20
1925.....	2.73	1.72	3.85	6.36	1.30	1.28
1924.....	2.90	1.77	4.38	7.27	1.26	1.25
1923.....	2.98	1.78	4.58	8.61	1.21	1.26
1922.....	2.85	1.83	4.48	7.62	1.22	1.36
1921.....	2.76	1.85	4.26	8.47	1.19	-----
1920.....	2.45	1.74	3.85	5.77	1.25	-----
1919.....	2.17	1.67	3.08	3.78	1.31	-----
1918.....	2.65	1.71	4.00	4.79	1.21	-----

SOME COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE AND LOCAL VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Federal board has hesitated to describe the program of vocational education in this country, even when considered in its more general aspects, as a national program. It is rather an aggregate of numerous municipal, State, and Territorial programs of local origin, adapted in each case to local needs and conducted by local administrators. Moreover, these local and State programs are characterized by diversity of types of schools, of vocational fields covered, of groups served, of administrative practices, and of instructional methods, rather than by any uniformity in these respects. In the aggregate, the country over, they present a minimum of characteristics in common.

Certain features which they do present in common, however, are of fundamental importance. Among these may be noted the following:

1. Each local program represents one form of educational service established and maintained under public control.

Congress expressly provided that every vocational school or class reimbursed out of Federal funds should be under exclusively public supervision and control and that the public control should be exclusively State and local rather than Federal control.

This requirement of local public control insures adaptation of the program to local needs, and adequately safeguards each program against any possible exploitation by private interests.

2. The instruction and training provided in each local program must have a defined vocational objective.

In the phrasing of the Federal statute, each course must have as its controlling purpose either to fit for entrance into useful employment or, in the case of working adults, to provide training and instruction supplementary to their daily employment. This characteristic differentiates the vocational from the general education programs of our secondary schools.

It was, of course, not the intention of Congress that the vocational training to be promoted under cooperative national and State effort should be substituted for general education, with the result that the scope of general education in our secondary schools would be curtailed, or its amount diminished, and the rapid increase in attendance at secondary schools of general education type during the past 15 years may be

cited as sufficient evidence that the growth of vocational education during these years has not in fact meant any undue substitution of vocational for general education.

The intention of Congress was to aid in promoting an expansion of our secondary school functions to include the definite assumption by them of responsibility for providing something more than general education for the population of school-attendance ages—that “something more” being specifically vocational training for youth and adults of all ages, in full-time, part-time, and evening schools, to prepare them for entrance into and advancement in the commoner employments in which over 90 per cent of the youth of the country must eventually earn their livelihood. Secondary school programs were to embrace such training as our higher educational programs had for many years embraced vocational training for the professions in their technical, engineering, business, and professional schools.

This proposal of expansion of our secondary public school functions into the vocational fields, and especially of initiation of adult education in these fields, was regarded as being extremely revolutionary in character when it was written into the vocational education act of 1917.

Rendering our public schools throughout the country institutions of educational service to the whole population of all ages, rather than to a selected few of the youth who were preparing for academic careers is the principal achievement to the credit of vocational education in this country. In partially realizing these ideals the achievements of the past 15 years are unparalleled in the history of education.

The task of rendering our secondary schools institutions of practical, continuous, and adequate service to the youth and adults of all ages by meeting their changing needs for vocational training and instruction, and of keeping these schools in line with the changing requirements of agriculture, industry, commerce, and the home is in the nature of the case a continuing task imposing permanent obligations upon the cooperating national, State, and municipal public agencies.

3. The benefits of these local programs are provided free of cost to the individual receiving them.

To provide opportunity for vocational training free of cost would appear to be the only equitable policy in

any community which has already assumed responsibility for providing free of cost to its citizens not only general education of secondary and academic grade, but also vocational education of collegiate and postgraduate grade for professional careers. A community which provides out of public funds for the training of its physicians, lawyers, teachers, and civil engineers can not in equity refuse to provide out of public funds for the relatively small costs of training its mechanics and other workers.

In the last analysis, however, vocational education pays for itself many times over in the increase of labor efficiency and earning power. Training which does not do that can not under any conditions be good vocational education, since every value, vocational and other, of such training is absolutely conditioned upon its economic value. So that in providing the first cost of such training any community is in effect only discounting the future increase in earning power of its citizens.

These common characteristics of local vocational programs—as public school programs, with definite vocational objectives, provided free of cost to the youth and adults of all ages—make up the national aspects of vocational education as it has developed in this country under cooperative national, State, and local leadership during the past 15 years.

SERVICE AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD'S STAFF

As a matter of administrative procedure the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and its staff is defined and assigned to the personnel in the form of projects, involving in the case of each project the assumption of definite responsibilities of a temporary or permanent character.

A review of the office file of current projects reveals a wide range of activities, including services being rendered in the field and research undertaken to assist the States and local communities in developing their vocational programs. All of this work is being done in cooperation with the States or other Government offices, or in response to requests made by the States, by industries, or by associations interested in the development of vocational programs.

By way of illustrating the character of this work such undertakings being conducted during the past year as the following may be noted:

A study of changing conditions of employment, dealing with those problems in vocational education which develop out of the displacement of labor in consequence of current changes in industrial conditions, processes, mechanization,

and organization. Special consideration will be given to the practical utilization of vocational training agencies in maintaining occupational adjustment for labor being displaced by such changes. This research has been undertaken in response to a formal request made by the executive committee of the American Vocational Association on the understanding that a committee of this association will serve in a cooperating and advisory capacity.

Making available to teachers of vocational agriculture the results of current technical research. Results of agricultural research, primarily by Government agencies, are reviewed when released and brought to the attention of vocational teachers, and those in charge of State programs. Suggestions are made through a series of mimeographed service letters as to effective use of the material in teaching, to the end that vocational agriculture courses may be kept continuously in line with changed or improved practices growing out of technical research. This work is being done in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Periodical checking of occupations of graduates of vocational agriculture courses. Beginning in 1922 the occupations of persons completing training in selected agricultural schools in different States have been ascertained and rechecked every five years. This study has resulted in developing State systems of follow-up of graduates of agricultural training courses.

Structural steel drafting. An analysis of drafting-room practice made for the purpose of organizing courses of instruction for training and up grading workers in this field. This study is being encouraged by the American Institute of Steel Construction (an organization made up of a large number of structural-steel manufacturers) and by the State vocational boards of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Cooperation with the Vocational Survey Commission of the New York City Board of Education, in response to a request made by the New York State Board for Vocational Education. Operating conferences with representatives of employers and labor, in groups from specific industries and subdivisions of industries, are organized by the commission, for the purpose of determining actual training needs and of securing practical recommendations for the development of an adequate program of industrial training. Similar cooperation is being extended by the Federal board through its commercial education service in studying the need for

vocational courses for commercial workers in New York City.

Employee training. At the suggestion of the State boards for vocational education of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maine, a study is being made to determine methods of assisting industry to set up training programs for employed workers, particularly in communities where no form of vocational education is now being offered. The training programs recently established by the State departments of education in 1 plant in Maine, 1 in Massachusetts, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 18 in Ohio are being included in this study.

Training requirements for welding. This project has been conducted in cooperation with the American Welding Society, the Heating and Piping Contractors' National Association, and other similar groups and with State supervisors of industrial education in a number of States. It was undertaken at the request of a representative group of State officials.

Vocational training for firemen. This study was undertaken in response to a request from the International Association of Fire Chiefs. A Federal board bulletin containing an analysis of the fireman's job was published in October, 1931, and the project is now in the stage of promotion through field service being rendered by agents of the board at the request of States. On a very conservative estimate the economic savings to be effected by adoption of approved practices of fire fighting developed in this one project will exceed the total appropriations of the Federal Government to the Federal board for its entire program of promoting trade and industrial education over a period of 15 years.

Science and art related to home making. Work under these two projects has grown out of two recent publications of the board (*The Teaching of Science Related to the Home* and *The Teaching of Art Related to the Home*), and is designed to assist teachers in correlating the principles of science and art to phases of home making and in utilizing these principles in solving home problems. Teachers in the field are cooperating in the follow-up work under these projects in trying out suggested methods and procedures experimentally.

Conduct of research in the field of home economics education. At the request of several States an outline of the fields of research in home economics education has been worked out, with suggestions for carrying on effective studies in this field.

The work has been done in cooperation with home economics representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and with the Office of Education. Organization of an experimental vocational program for employed store workers and managers. The Federal Board through its commercial education service has been assisting the Wisconsin State Board for Vocational Education in conducting an experimental and exploratory program for employed store workers and managers in Racine, Wis., by participating in conferences, developing contacts with interested trade associations, outlining the general nature of the program, and in other ways. The results of this experimental undertaking in Racine will indicate the nature of the program to be developed in other States.

Reviewing State plans for vocational education in agriculture, trade and industry, home economics, and commercial employments. These plans are reviewed by the staff of the board and approved for 5-year periods. Plans in operation during the year covered by this report had been approved for the period ending June 30, 1932. The past year has accordingly been a year in which plans for a succeeding period of five years have been approved. Agents of the board have reviewed these plans prior to approval by the board. Frequently during this process of review amendments of the plans are suggested to State boards with a view to enabling the States to make provision for changing conditions and to keep pace with new developments.

Assistance to States in the establishment of rehabilitation programs. Agents of the Federal Board's rehabilitation service are called upon regularly to assist States in the establishment of their State and local rehabilitation services by setting up the proper administrative machinery, developing forms for carrying on the case service, training rehabilitation staffs, and promoting the adopted program. At present this service is being rendered more particularly in developing local municipal programs of rehabilitation established in cooperation with State departments and receiving State and Federal aid.

Survey of selected State programs of vocational rehabilitation. This project contemplates making a detailed study of eight selected State rehabilitation programs, including programs of two States in each of the four regions into which the country has been divided. The purpose is to make a detailed analysis of the administration of State and local rehabilitation services in typical States of each region. General adminis-

trative practices and the operation of case procedures will be covered, and salient features of these studies will be published for the benefit of the cooperating States.

Correlation of State rehabilitation programs with services organized for the restoration, education, and vocational rehabilitation of crippled children. There is some overlapping of these programs in the States, but none in the national program, since the Federal Government does not cooperate in any program for crippled children. The purpose of this study is to indicate ways not only of correlating the two programs efficiently, but also of eliminating all overlap. Certain selected State crippled children's services are cooperating in this project.

Analysis of data secured in a survey of the disabled population of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This analysis is being made at the request of the Iowa State Rehabilitation Department. The findings may, if funds are available, be published by the board for the benefit of other States to enable them to determine the size of their rehabilitation problem.

These undertakings selected from the list of projects representing current responsibilities of the board's staff, defined and definitely assigned to the personnel as projects of service or research during 1932, are fairly illustrative of the work of the board. The files of the board contain numerous requests from the States and other agencies for services which could not be provided by the board with its limited funds and personnel. Its inability to render services needed and requested has been a matter of serious concern to the board, which was instituted by Congress primarily as the national agency to render cooperative service in aiding the States to develop their vocational and rehabilitation programs.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATES DURING 1932

In the following sections are set forth in detail developments during 1932 under State and Territorial plans in the several fields of vocational education—agricultural, trade and industrial, home economics, and commercial—and in the field of vocational rehabilitation of civilians disabled in industry or otherwise, including rehabilitation of disabled civilians resident in the District of Columbia. These sections are based on official descriptive reports of the States.

Compilations of data from State annual statistical and financial reports and tables of allotments of Federal funds to the States under the several acts administered by the board will be found in Part III of this report.

PART I

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SECTION 1

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE

The unfavorable trend in the economic situation of farmers reported last year, as indicated in the trend of prices received and paid by them, continued in 1932.

In the movement from cities to farms during 1930 and 1931 and continuing in 1932 have been included many farmers' sons and daughters who had previously migrated to towns and cities. Many of these have returned to the home farm, some before losing their city jobs, and have in many cases brought families with them. In addition, some city families also have found refuge on farms of their relatives.

Another change, widely heralded as a "back-to-the-farm" movement, has been under way since 1930. Many city and town families which formerly purchased all of their foods are now planting subsistence gardens of one-fourth to 2 acres. Some of these families, in addition to raising some of their foods, have moved to abandoned farms as a means of lowering their house rents. Others have obtained small lots of ground close enough to their present homes to avoid moving. Relief agencies in several cities have aided by furnishing seeds, fertilizers, gardening equipment, and the use of plots of ground, and have even moved families out to houses where tillable plots of ground would be more accessible.

While these shifts, as the United States Department of Agriculture points out, do not mean a genuine "back-to-the-farm movement"—since very few of those involved are "engaging in farming as a business"—they nevertheless impose new and serious responsibilities upon teachers of vocational agriculture.

Under these conditions, teachers and administrators of vocational agriculture have been giving growing recognition to the following principles: (1) That the individual farmer can help himself directly by increasing his efficiency, cutting his costs, and adjusting his business in times of stress to a bare maintenance level; (2) that cooperative action and organization should be promoted wherever possible to secure advantages which the individual farmer can not secure

single handed; and (3) that more general recognition should be given to the fact that life on a farm has many compensations since the farmer works in the open with growing things, may expect to earn a comfortable living, and enjoys a degree of independence assured by few other occupations.

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in federally aided agricultural departments or schools during the year ended June 30, 1932, totaled 252,199, distributed as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—Enrollment in federally aided agricultural departments or schools, by regions, year ended June 30, 1932

Area	Number enrolled				
	Total	All-day schools	Day-unit schools	Part-time schools	Evening schools
United States, total.....	252, 199	143, 079	11, 190	10, 792	87, 138
North Atlantic region.....	29, 262	19, 541	2, 139	3, 900	3, 682
Southern region.....	131, 334	56, 107	8, 995	4, 579	61, 653
Central region.....	66, 977	49, 134	-----	1, 819	16, 024
Pacific region.....	23, 296	17, 142	56	480	5, 618
Hawaii.....	528	528	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	802	627	-----	14	161
Increase or decrease (—): 1932 compared with 1931					
United States, total.....	17, 195	11, 453	—1, 289	3, 258	3, 773
North Atlantic region.....	2, 656	1, 653	—9	1, 183	—171
Southern region.....	9, 438	3, 913	—1, 283	1, 789	5, 019
Central region.....	4, 593	3, 847	-----	275	471
Pacific region.....	—291	1, 334	3	—3	—1, 625
Hawaii.....	—3	79	-----	-----	—82
Puerto Rico.....	802	627	-----	14	161

Diagram V shows the number of federally aided agricultural departments or schools, Diagram VI the enrollment in federally aided agricultural departments or schools, and Diagram VII the number of teachers of vocational agriculture, by years, 1918 to 1932. On Diagram VII the number of all-day instructors teaching day-unit, part-time, and evening schools is represented by the broken lines. Details by States will be found in the statistical section of this report.

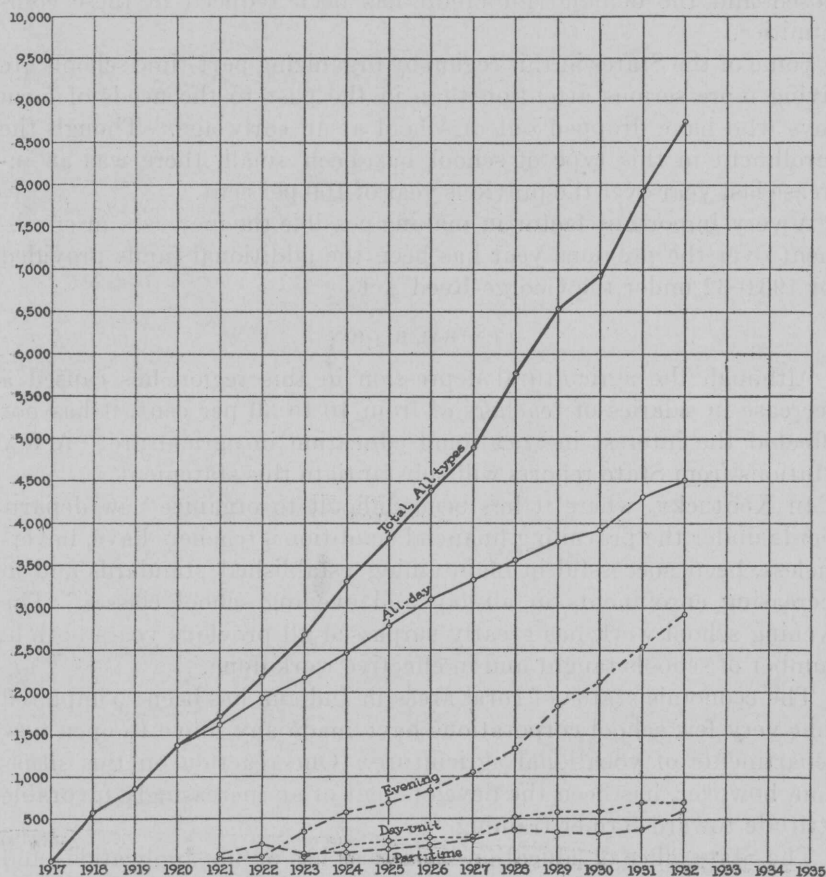
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

A number of States in the North Atlantic region report making careful surveys to ascertain the needs and opportunities for establishing new departments of vocational agriculture. These studies include surveys of farming and of the farm population in the patronage areas of the prospective schools or departments, and of the facilities and support available in these areas.

In New England, and in some of the smaller States of the region outside New England, a fairly large proportion of those desiring vocational instruction in agriculture is being reached, so far as it is practical to do so, by the regular school organization. In some of the States, however, a need is being felt for extending the work into the smaller rural communities which can not support regular teachers of vocational agriculture in the high schools. This need is being met

DIAGRAM V.—Number of federally aided agricultural departments or schools, by years, 1918–1932



largely by employing itinerant teachers. Experimental work, also, is being done in this connection, involving the consideration of the county organization, special State aid, and cooperation of local districts.

SOUTHERN REGION

It has been noted that farmers living in communities where there have been teachers of vocational agriculture have been less affected by low prices. In these communities there has been less need for Red

Cross aid and less distress, the explanation being that agricultural teachers have organized their courses so as to promote programs of farm budgeting, of adjustment to the economic situation, and of conservation of food products produced. While earnings per individual, both for the boys and adults, have fallen off markedly with the decline in price levels, farm-practice activities under the general supervision of teachers of vocational agriculture have been confined largely to those activities conducive to the raising of more products for home consumption. As a result, fewer farm mortgages have been foreclosed and the demand for credit has been reduced in these communities.

Some of the States in this region by organizing part-time schools are giving more serious attention than in the past to the needs of farm boys who have dropped out of school at an early age. Though the enrollment in this type of school has been small, there was an increase last year over the previous year of 100 per cent.

A very important factor in making possible the increases in enrollment over the previous year has been the additional funds provided for 1931-32 under the George-Reed Act.

CENTRAL REGION

Although the agricultural depression in this region has caused a decrease in salaries of teachers of from 10 to 30 per cent, it has not affected the interest in vocational education in agriculture. A few citations from State reports will substantiate this statement.

In Kentucky, where it has been difficult to organize new departments under the prevailing financial conditions, teachers have, nevertheless, been successful in maintaining established standards and in increasing enrollments in all-day and evening school classes. The evening school work has greatly surpassed all previous years both in number of schools taught and in effective work done.

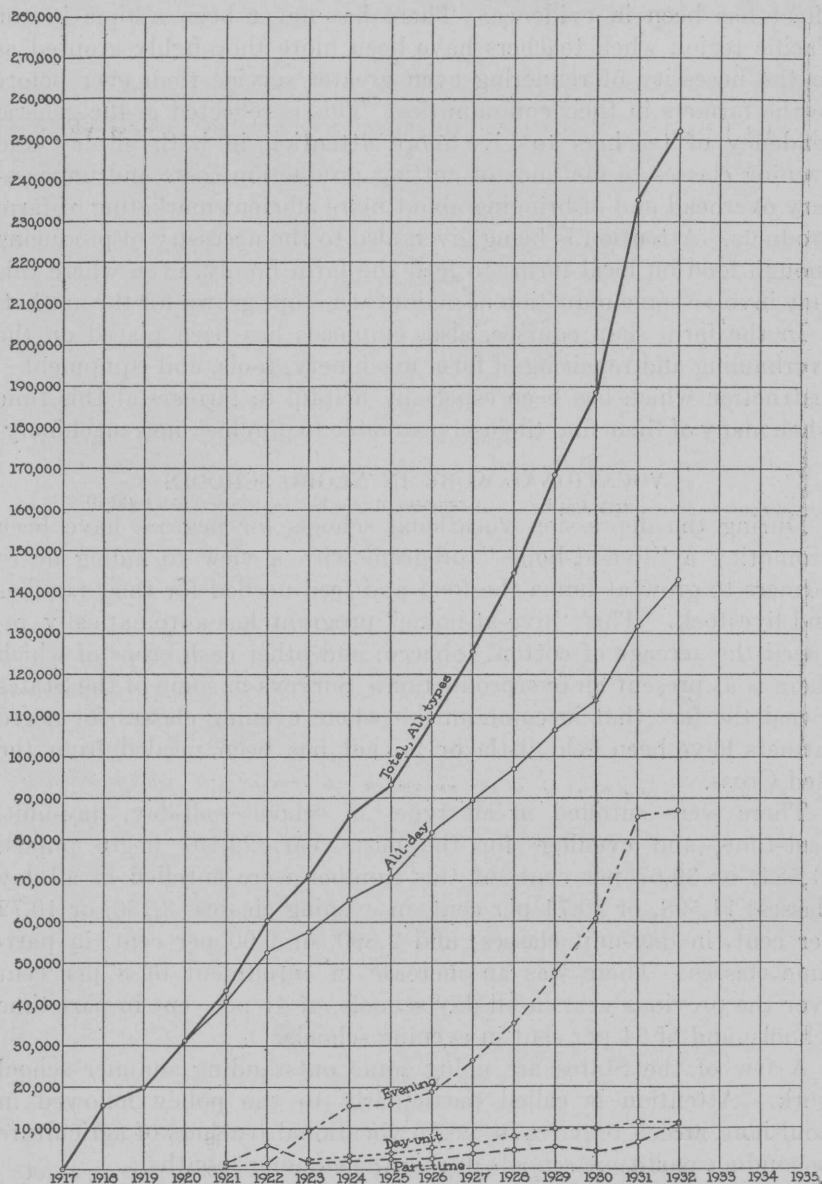
The economic status of rural areas in Indiana has been so impaired that very few school corporations have made any move to open new departments of vocational agriculture. One reaction on this situation, however, has been the development of an increasingly favorable attitude toward farmer training.

The State office of education in Kansas has on file applications and inquiries from some 40 desirable schools, which anticipate establishing departments of vocational agriculture when conditions improve.

The outstanding development of the year in Wisconsin was the increase of enrollments in evening schools for farmers. Over 1,000 more farmers enrolled in these schools this year than in 1931.

In the 12 States of the Central region, the number of evening schools for farmers increased from 348 in 1931 to 370 in 1932.

DIAGRAM VI.—Enrollment is federally aided agricultural departments or schools, by years, 1918–1932



PACIFIC REGION

One might expect salary reductions, retrenchment programs in local communities, and the general depression in agriculture to lower the morale and enthusiasm of teachers. In fact, however, a contrary effect has been in evidence. There has never been a time in the Pacific region when teachers have been more thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of rendering even greater service than ever before to the farmers in their communities. This is reflected in the general tendency of teachers to give more attention in both all-day and evening classes to methods of cutting production costs and unnecessary overhead and of bringing about more efficient marketing of farm products. Attention is being given also to the necessity of producing enough food on local farms to feed the farm family, even where this may involve some reduction of major cash crops grown for the market.

In the farm shop courses, also, emphasis has been placed on the overhauling and repairing of farm machinery, tools, and equipment—instruction which has been especially helpful to farmers at this time when many of them find themselves unable to purchase new machinery.

VOCATIONAL WORK IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

During the depression vocational schools for negroes have been promoting a "live-at-home" program with a view to aiding negro farmers to grow at home the food and feed needed for their families and livestock. This "live-at-home" program has automatically reduced the acreage of cotton, tobacco, and other cash crops of which there is at present an overproduction. Surveys in some of the States reveal the fact that in communities where evening classes for negro farmers have been held little or no aid has been needed from the Red Cross.

There were enrolled in all types of schools—all-day, day-unit, part-time, and evening—for the past year, 29,197 negro pupils: 11,584, or 39.67 per cent, of this number were enrolled in all-day classes; 11,598, or 39.71 per cent, in evening classes; 3,130, or 10.72 per cent, in day-unit classes; and 2,890, or 9.90 per cent, in part-time classes. There was an increase in enrollment of 8 per cent over the previous year in all-day schools, of 41 per cent in part-time schools, and of 24 per cent in evening schools.

A few of the States are doing some outstanding summer school work. Attention is called particularly to the policy followed in Louisiana, which requires its negro vocational teachers of agriculture to conduct part-time schools during the summer months.

A survey of 14 of the negro land-grant colleges that supply all the teachers of vocational agriculture in negro schools, made during the past year by the special agent of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, revealed specific needs for further development in these institutions.

SUPERVISED PRACTICE IN FARMING

The Smith-Hughes Act requires that pupils in all types of vocational agriculture schools shall participate in farming under the supervision of their agricultural teachers for a period of at least six months. This requirement has been more than met by the teachers and students. During the past year students have voluntarily carried on their programs of farming under the supervision of teachers for much longer periods than six months. They have not only carried their practice work through normal production stages, but have also somewhat increased the scope of their activities. Very generally they are now carrying two or more projects (crops and animals), where formerly the work was largely limited to one.

Total earnings in this supervised practice work of pupils decreased materially last year—by nearly three-quarters of a million dollars—in comparison with the previous year, resulting in a labor income of \$9,400,000 for 1931-32. Although the labor income accruing from the supervised farm practice of vocational pupils during 1932 was smaller than in 1931, the scope of activities was increased, a larger percentage of pupils completed their work and submitted their records, and a wider diversity of activities were undertaken. Under the conditions prevailing the labor income per unit of production in farm projects decreased very materially—being in fact less than half of the amount reported for the previous year. Labor income per pupil, also, was the lowest in five years.

This labor income of \$9,400,000 represents a reduction of production cost below prevailing price levels—even the exceedingly low levels of the past year—largely as a result of instruction given to vocational pupils in ways and means of reducing these costs.

TRAINING FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL GROUPS

EVENING SCHOOLS

Evening schools for adult farmers continue to be popular and are now considered essential for any well-rounded program of community agricultural education service. Farmers realize the value of this service in helping them solve their problems. In 1932, 2,975 such schools were reported, with an enrollment of 87,138 adult farmers, as compared with 2,545 schools with an enrollment of 85,688 in 1931.

Instruction in these schools for adult farmers has been modified to meet changed economic conditions. Such subjects as farm organization and management, soil maintenance and improvement, and marketing have increased in popularity. Fundamental principles have been stressed in these courses as, for example: That costs of production must be lowered, that production must be to meet current market demands, that the quality of products must be improved,

that farm enterprises must be selected with a view to securing highest net returns, and that provision must be made for family and farm maintenance. By stressing these principles vocational teachers have assisted farmers in making adjustments to improve their economic status in this period of agricultural depression.

PART-TIME SCHOOLS

Census data show that the number of boys 14 to 20 years of age, inclusive, who are out of school and working on farms is approximately 1,347,000, as compared with 1,176,000 in school and living on farms. Part-time work is being developed to meet the needs of this large out-of-school group of farm youths. They require a special type of instruction because they do not fit well into the evening-school classes organized for experienced adults.

Part-time schools in agriculture, for farm boys in these ages, 14 to 20 years, not regularly enrolled in school, have been given particular attention in many States, with the result that enrollment in such schools increased about 100 per cent. Included in this group are boys who would ordinarily seek city jobs, and these boys have experienced difficulty in finding employment in cities at a time when many of those already employed in urban centers were losing their jobs. Since these boys were farm reared, they have naturally turned to agricultural pursuits as presenting opportunity both for immediate employment and for selecting a permanent vocation. Many of them accordingly have enrolled in part-time classes for instruction in agriculture.

TRAINING TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

At the request of authorities of 26 States, educational surveys have been completed in 29 teacher-training institutions. One result of these surveys has been a material strengthening of the program of preemployment training of teachers. There is, however, still a need for further development of the training program for teachers of evening and part-time schools. The increasing demand for readjustment training in new farm techniques and economies, and the tremendous influx of adult farmers into evening classes, has seriously taxed existing teacher-training facilities to prepare teachers for these types of work.

At no time has the need been as great as at present for making studies to determine new policies, based upon the experience of the past 15 years. Recent investigations indicate that careful evaluation of all courses, both professional and technical, in the 4-year teacher-training curricula is specially needed at this time.

A growing realization of the importance of teacher training in the land-grant colleges has stimulated a move to provide specific technical

subject-matter courses for teachers. Approximately 40 per cent of the agricultural-college graduates prepare for vocational teaching.

Changing social and economic conditions in rural communities are continuously presenting new problems in the field of vocational teacher training, and curtailment in this field would certainly retard agricultural readjustment and recovery.

STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The board's agricultural education service is concerned not only with making studies and investigations independently or in cooperation with other agencies, but also with research carried on in the States by other agencies.

Compilation during the past year of data on the present occupations of 8,109 former students of vocational agriculture may be cited as typical of the board's research undertakings in this field. This compilation was in continuation of a study initiated in 1922 to determine the extent to which those who have received vocational training for farming continue in the occupation for which they have been trained.

Analyses of data in the annual reports of the States to the Federal board were continued in 1932, as in other years, compilations and interpretations of these data being made available in the States.

Throughout the year the agricultural education service has functioned as a coordinating, advisory, and cooperative agency for assisting research workers in the States and has participated in a nationwide effort to bring together all useful studies made in the States and to prepare and make available in the States abstracts of findings of direct value for improving State programs.

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Among the cooperative activities of the board's staff in the field of vocational agriculture during the year, several may be briefly noted here as illustrative of the character and scope of such activities.

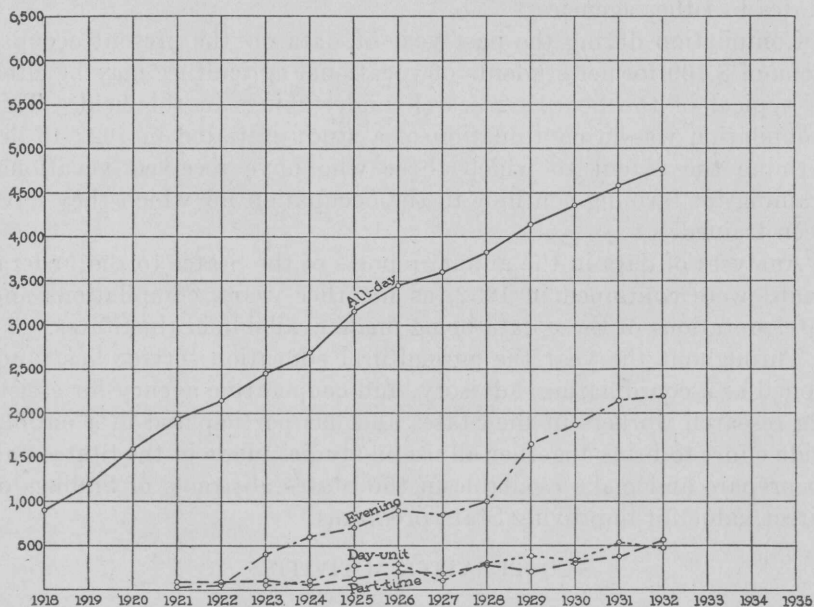
The Federal Board for Vocational Education and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperated in the dissemination of subject matter—including bulletins, charts, graphs, films, and film strips—to teachers and supervisors of vocational agriculture, and in the preparation of suggestions for effective utilization of such materials in the farmer-training program. A manuscript on the grading of beef cattle was prepared in cooperation with specialists of the Department of Agriculture, and work was started on a publication dealing with the teaching of farm forestry. A film strip on barberry eradication was prepared and a cooperative plan for special instruction of vocational agriculture students was developed and tried out in western Nebraska. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture attended regional

and State conferences of teachers of vocational agriculture, assisting those present on problems dealing with agricultural adjustment.

On several projects the Federal Board for Vocational Education cooperated with the Federal Farm Board, activities being centered on assisting teachers and supervisors in dealing with the problems of systematic and orderly marketing of farm products.

For the purpose of improving instruction, the Federal Board, in cooperation with State boards for vocational education, served as an agency for bringing together State vocational agriculture activities on

DIAGRAM VII.—Number of agricultural teachers of all-day, day-unit, part-time, and evening classes, by years, 1918–1932



a national basis. The American Vocational Dairy and Poultry Convention was held in conjunction with the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, and the National Congress of Vocational Agriculture Students was held in conjunction with the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City.

To stimulate interest in agriculture and to encourage prospective farmers to continue their training, a number of railroads cooperated in providing educational scholarships for outstanding students of vocational agriculture located in their lines, who showed promise of developing into real agricultural leaders.

ORGANIZATION OF BOYS STUDYING VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

A national organization of boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools, the "Future Farmers of America," was

founded in 1928, to provide for student activities which would motivate, vitalize, and supplement the systematic instruction provided in vocational courses.

In each community and in the country as a whole the programs of the Future Farmers of America, or F. F. A., as it is commonly known, are integral developments of the general program of vocational education in agriculture, and offer members opportunity for self instruction, individual advancement, cooperative action, and the development of agricultural leadership. State supervisors of agricultural education and teachers of vocational agriculture act as advisers.

The activities of the Future Farmers of America are the result of carefully planned programs of work set up and adopted by the members. The boys learn to work together in solving their problems, conduct public meetings, speak in public, buy and sell commodities cooperatively, and finance their own operations.

The arrangement with the National Broadcasting Co. whereby the activities of the Future Farmers of America are featured once a month during National Farm and Home Hour was continued during the past year.

On June 30, 1932, the records of the Future Farmers of America showed 62,000 active members in about 3,000 local chapters in 46 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

PUBLICATIONS

The printed publications of the agricultural education service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education during the year ended June 30, 1932, include:

The Conference Procedure in Teaching Vocational Agriculture. Use of the Conference in agricultural evening classes. Revised, 1932. Bulletin 147.

Supervised Farm Practice Planning. Procedures in formulating and planning long-time programs of farm practice for students of vocational agriculture. Bulletin 163.

Training Teachers in Supervised Farm Practice Methods. The preemployment training of teachers of vocational agriculture to conduct supervised farm practice in all-day schools. Bulletin 165.

Organization and Teaching Procedure to Be Followed in Evening Agricultural Schools on the Marketing of Vegetables. Monograph 14.

Organization and Teaching Procedure to Be Followed in Evening Agricultural Schools on the Marketing of Wool and Mohair. Monograph 15.

Organization and Teaching Procedure to Be Followed in Evening Agricultural Schools on the Marketing of Tobacco. Monograph 16.

Suggestions for Teaching the Job of Controlling Bunt (Stinking Smut) of Wheat in Vocational Agriculture Classes. Leaflet 2.

SECTION 2

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools and classes for the year ended June 30, 1932, was 560,150. This total was distributed by geographical regions and types of classes, as shown in Table 7. A comparison of these figures with those of the preceding year shows a decrease in total enrollment of 32,292 or 5.5 per cent. This decrease is due to unemployment conditions. Evening school enrollment always drops during periods of unemployment and rises during periods of marked industrial activity. Part-time school enrollment necessarily decreases when young workers are not employed. Many of those who are ordinarily enrolled in part-time schools and classes return to the day trade school or other types of full-time school. Two of the regions show small increases in enrollment, but heavier losses in the other two regions overbalance them.

The distribution of enrollment by types of classes for the past year was as follows:

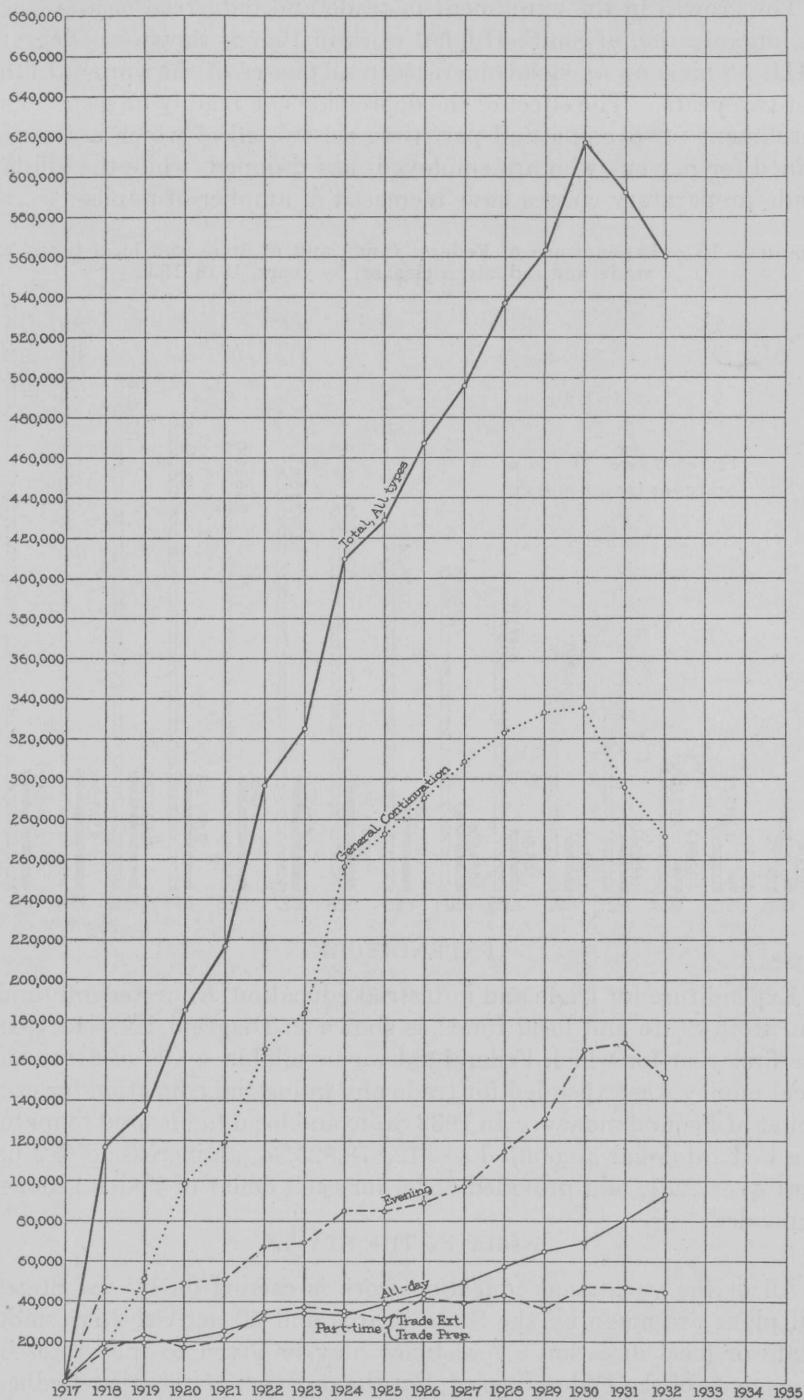
	Per cent
Total.....	100. 0
Evening classes.....	27. 0
Part-time trade classes.....	7. 7
General continuation classes.....	48. 6
All-day trade classes.....	16. 7

TABLE 7.—Enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial classes, by regions, year ended June 30, 1932

Area	Number of pupils enrolled by type of class				
	Total	Evening	Part-time trade	General continuation	All-day trade
United States, total.....	560,150	151,042	44,476	271,232	93,400
North Atlantic region.....	303,325	44,921	9,611	192,448	56,345
Southern region.....	67,494	37,508	6,716	14,860	8,410
Central region.....	118,220	46,942	14,929	36,063	20,286
Pacific region.....	70,205	21,345	13,144	27,825	7,891
Hawaii.....	739	239	76	36	388
Puerto Rico.....	167	87			80
Increase or decrease (—): 1932 compared with 1931					
United States, total.....	—32,292	—17,867	—2,719	—24,485	12,779
North Atlantic region.....	—29,526	—5,260	—731	—29,612	6,077
Southern region.....	2,023	—319	—386	1,063	1,665
Central region.....	—5,433	—6,759	—6,804	3,585	4,545
Pacific region.....	651	—5,615	5,237	475	454
Hawaii.....	—7	—14	—35	4	38
Puerto Rico.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ No federally aided trade and industrial education in Puerto Rico until September, 1931.

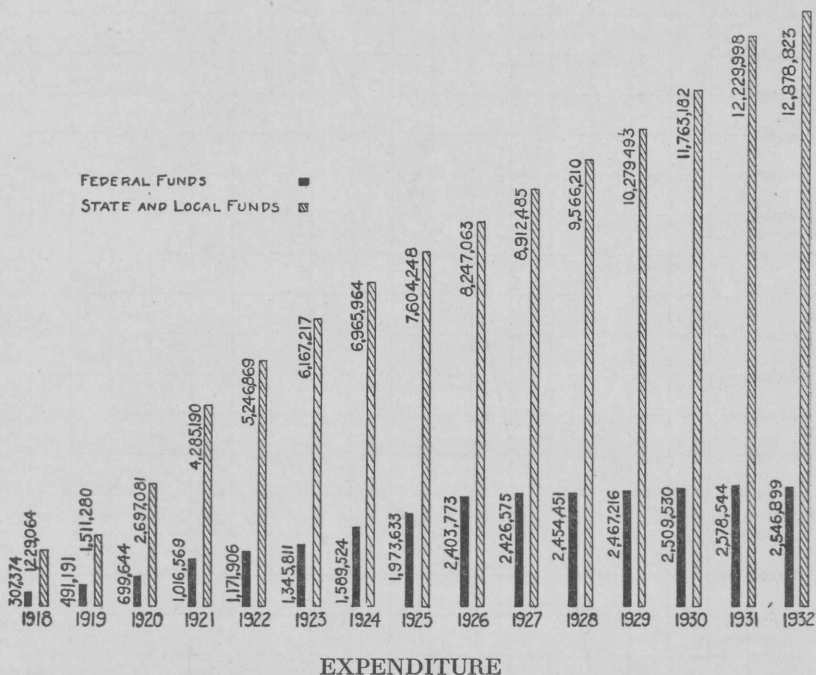
DIAGRAM VIII.—Enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial classes, by years, 1918–1932



CHANGES IN TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The growth in the enrollment in trade and industrial classes since the organization of Smith-Hughes work in 1917 is shown in Diagram VIII. This shows a steady increase in all phases of the work until the last two years. The effect of the depression can readily be seen. The enrollment for evening and part-time classes, all of which are maintained for persons who are employed, has dropped, while the all-day trade preparatory classes have increased in number of pupils.

DIAGRAM IX.—Expenditure of Federal funds and of State and local funds for trade and industrial classes, by years, 1918–1932



Expenditure for trade and industrial education, from Federal funds and from State and local funds, is shown in Diagram IX. In 1918, the first year for which Federal aid was available, \$4.00 of State and local money was expended for trade and industrial education for each dollar of Federal money. In 1932 State and local funds used to match the Federal dollar amounted to \$12,878,823.84, an increase of 5.3 per cent over 1931, and provided \$5.06 for each dollar of Federal money expended.

WORK IN THE STATES

All of the vocational education work is carried on by the States. All plans are made by the State boards and all activities are under State or local direction. Assistance may be given to the States by the agents of the Federal board, but the program of vocational educa-

tion is essentially a State program. Since conditions differ greatly from State to State, the work of vocational education will vary. The problems of one section differ greatly from those of another section, and each State is free to work out a plan of industrial education which best meets its own needs.

During the past year all of the States have been greatly concerned with problems of training for persons who are unemployed. In handling this matter, there has been a realization of the futility of providing training for workers unless jobs are available for those trained. To train large numbers of workers without regard to the probable opportunities for employment would be both useless and expensive. Classes have been held for the further training of trade workers who have employment, and other classes have been organized to train workers for new jobs when such have been available. In some cases this has meant only a small amount of training to supplement former experience, but in other cases it has meant complete training in all phases of a new occupation. In all cases the States have refrained from any effort to use trade classes in increasing the competition in fields of work already overcrowded.

As an example of the practical character of vocational training for the unemployed the classes in placer mining organized in a number of cities in Colorado may be cited. Short units of instruction were provided so that men could learn to handle a pan, rocker, and sluice box, and to detect and recover gold and other minerals. Several thousand men who were trained in these classes worked in the mountains during the summer. While no records are available as to their earnings, many of them reported that they made at least the equivalent of good daily wages.

In trade and industrial education two tendencies were observed which to some extent neutralized each other—decrease of enrollment in part-time and increase in all-day classes. As employment opportunities lessen the numbers of part-time workers decrease and more and more of them return to the full-time school. Part-time enrollment showed a considerable decrease in most of the States. The enrollment of young workers in the 14-to-18-year-old group was much less than during the preceding year. Had only this age group been considered, the figures would have shown a greater loss. The young workers are not the only ones to be affected, however. Many adults have been out of work. Large numbers of these unemployed, even though over the compulsory school age, have enrolled in the part-time schools. In practically all of the States such schools have been thrown open to them, and many special classes have been organized for their benefit.

The evening class enrollment was lower this year in all regions. It might seem that during periods of unemployment there should be

greater opportunity for school attendance. Experience has shown, however, that such attendance is best during periods of greatest business and industrial activity. Evening classes are organized primarily to provide training which will be of immediate use. Where there is little opportunity to use it, the demand for it decreases. It is probable also that many adults who would ordinarily attend evening classes have enrolled in part-time classes which have been opened to them.

The one type of trade and industrial school that shows increased enrollment is the day trade school, in which there was an increase of enrollment of 15.9 per cent for the year. In some of the States many boys who would under normal conditions be employed as apprentices or as part-time workers are enrolled in all-day classes. It is probable that this enrollment could have been greatly increased, but many of the States have discouraged plans for undue expansion of the work. In some places certain types of work were discontinued because it was felt that there were already too many workers in those trades and that to train others at this time would only tend to complicate problems of unemployment.

During the year 1930-31 the Federal board made an analysis of the work of the city fireman, the results of which were published in the form of a bulletin. Much interest was aroused in the possibilities of this work and a number of the States have emphasized training of this type. In promoting it the first step was to secure a group of competent and experienced firemen who could be used as teachers. After these men were selected they were given training courses which would better enable them to handle the work of instructing others. During the past year 16 States carried on such instructor training work for firemen in 24 cities in which 816 fire department officers were enrolled. Largely as a result of these instructor training courses, 75 cities in these 16 States organized firemen-training courses in which 2,725 men were enrolled. In most cases this training was provided at no additional expense to the community since the instructors used were men who were already employed by the respective fire departments. The courses offered to firemen included many subjects, among which were the following: Practical chemistry for firemen, ventilation of buildings on fire, hydraulics, first-aid and rescue work, salvage, fire-fighting methods, fire prevention, inspection of buildings, fire strategy, chemical extinguishers, fire streams and friction losses, supply and use of water, fire alarms, and fire-boat operation.

SPECIAL SERVICES OF FEDERAL BOARD

Although the control of vocational education in the States is entirely in the hands of State and local boards for vocational educa-

tion, requests have been made in a number of instances by States or by national organizations for special service to be rendered by the board. Such service is usually of a type which could not be rendered by one State alone, and it frequently results in the development of new lines of work where training is needed. An example of this type of service is the analysis of the work of city firemen, which was made at the request of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. After the completion of this study there was considerable demand from the States for special service in preparing instructors for firemen training courses. Agents of the trade and industrial education service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education have rendered service of this type to eight States during the past year.

In 1931, at the request of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, a vocational study was made of the manufacture of pulp and paper in mills of different types. More than 150 jobs were analyzed in 16 different mills and the possibilities of setting up training for these jobs outlined. This study is now being completed and the material will be made available to States and to others interested in developing educational programs for workers in paper mills.

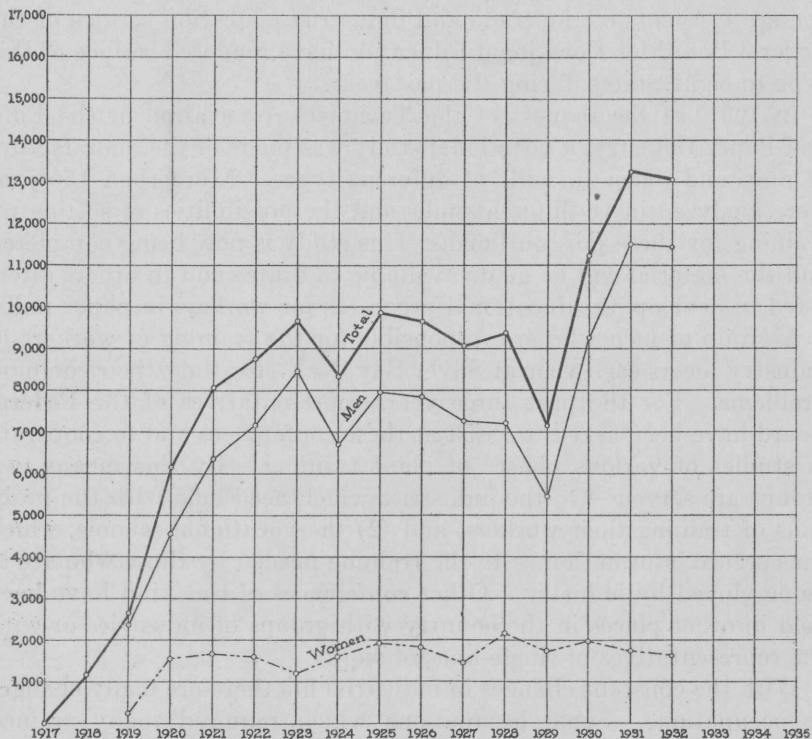
A group of men who are responsible for the training of workers in industry meets each year at Silver Bay, N. Y., to study their common problems. For the past three years representatives of the Federal Board have been asked to assist at these conferences and to cooperate in studies of various phases of plant training. By this means two groups are served—(1) the industries which need help with the problems of training their workers, and (2) the vocational schools, which thus secure information as to the training needed by those who are to be employed by industry. Other conferences of this kind have been held in other places in the country with groups of industries or with the representatives of single lines of work.

With the constant changes in industrial life there are many changes in occupations. Some occupations which required many trained workers a decade ago now need very few, while others have greatly increased in importance. In some industries, as in transportation, there has been a great increase in the number of workers, but the jobs within the industry have changed very greatly. Certain vocations unknown a few years ago are now demanding a constantly increasing number of new workers. For the past year the Federal board has been engaged in a study of the changing conditions in industry for the purpose of making the information thus obtained available to the vocational schools in the States so that they may be in position to provide training which will better meet these changes in conditions.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TEACHER TRAINING

One of the purposes of the Smith-Hughes Act is to assist in providing an adequate supply of properly trained teachers for the trade and industrial schools of the country. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has assisted the States in this work on their request, by providing the services of agents to State institutions. Such spe-

DIAGRAM X.—Enrollment in organized federally aided trade and industrial teacher-training courses, by years, 1918-1932



cial service has been furnished during the past year in the following States:

Arizona:

University of Arizona.

Colorado:

State Agricultural College.

Massachusetts:

State Normal School (Fitchburg).

Pennsylvania:

State College.

Tennessee:

University of Tennessee.

The enrollment in teacher-training courses for the entire country during the year shows a decrease of 197, or 1.5 per cent. A comparison of the enrollment in the several regions with that of the preceding year is shown in the following table, and total enrollments of men and women for teacher training each year, 1918-1932, are shown in Diagram X.

TABLE 8.—Teacher-training enrollment, by regions: Year ended June 30, 1932

Area	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Gain or loss (—)	Number	Gain or loss (—)	Number	Gain or loss (—)
United States, total.	13, 045	—197	11, 432	—80	1, 613	—117
North Atlantic region.	6, 070	787	5, 443	791	627	—4
Southern region.	3, 303	—108	2, 856	—233	447	125
Central region.	2, 341	—498	1, 919	—291	422	—207
Pacific region.	1, 276	—395	1, 166	—371	110	—24
Hawaii.	35	—3	28	4	7	—7
Puerto Rico.	20	20	20	20		

The decrease of enrollment in teacher-training classes is due primarily to two causes: Maintenance of fewer classes and reduction in turnover in the teaching force. With teaching, as with any other vocation, the number of new workers trained should be proportioned to the number of new teachers needed. With a decreasing demand there should be a smaller supply.

PUBLICATIONS

Two bulletins which had previously been issued were revised and reprinted during the year. These were No. 17, dealing with the organization, administration, and operation of trade and industrial education; and No. 142, dealing with vocational training for aviation mechanics. In addition, the following new bulletins were issued.

Apprentice Training for Shipyard Trades. A study of the selection of apprentices and their progress in training. Bulletin 160.

Vocational Training Costs. A study of the unit cost of vocational education in Cincinnati, Ohio. Bulletin 162.

Report of a Training Course for Foreman Conference Leaders. A selected sample of many unpublished reports of the work of leader-training groups. Bulletin 164.

A considerable number of mimeographed publications, also, dealing with different phases of trade and industrial education were issued, among them one on "Training Workers in Oil Fields."

SECTION 3

HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

GENERAL EXPANSION

The total enrollment in 1932 for youth and adults in all types of federally aided vocational schools and classes in home making in the United States reached 265,495.

Diagram XI indicates the increase by years (1918-1932) in the number of federally aided home-making education centers, while Diagram XII indicates the increase of enrollment over the same period of time in the federally aided home-making education centers.

There were also 73,821 girls and women enrolled in centers maintaining the same standards as in the federally aided home-making education centers, but supported wholly by State or local funds, or both, because of insufficient Federal funds to provide reimbursement for these centers.

Accordingly, the total enrollment of girls and women in vocational classes in home making in 1932 in the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii was 339,316. This is an increase of 61,715, or 22.2 per cent, over that of the preceding year—an increase which, especially under prevailing economic conditions and in face of a general tendency to lessen expenditures even in education, is a fair indication of the extent to which States and communities feel the need for these types of schools and for the service they are rendering.

Diagram XIII shows the increase in the number of vocational teachers made necessary by the increase in the number of vocational centers and enrollment in those centers.

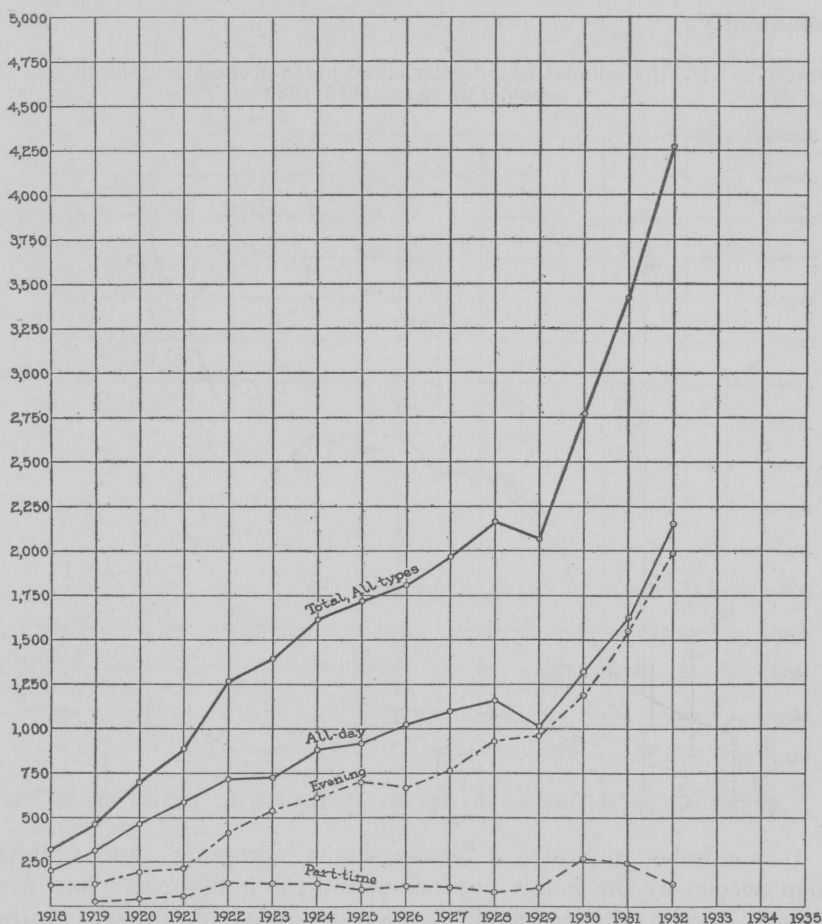
PUERTO RICO

During the year plans for the vocational program in the island of Puerto Rico have been carefully outlined, and at the beginning of the school year (1932-33) 20 vocational departments in home making will be opened, 3 of which will be in municipalities having 4-year high schools. The remaining 17 departments will be in municipalities having elementary schools only. For these 20 centers, 30 teachers, all but one of whom are experienced in teaching home economics, have been allocated. Part-time and evening classes for adults also will be instituted early in the school year 1932-33.¹

¹ Reports received from Puerto Rico since the close of the fiscal year show that 20 vocational departments in home making have been opened employing 28 teachers and having a total enrollment of 1,868 pupils—1,434 in the day schools, 260 in the part-time schools, and 174 in the evening schools.

The University of Puerto Rico, located in Rio Piedras, has been selected as the institution for training vocational teachers of home making, and the curriculum has been revised to meet more nearly the needs of prospective vocational teachers. Carolina, a municipality adjoining Rio Piedras and with good transportation facilities, has been selected as a vocational center for student teaching in home

DIAGRAM XI.—Number of federally aided home economics departments or schools, by years, 1918-1932



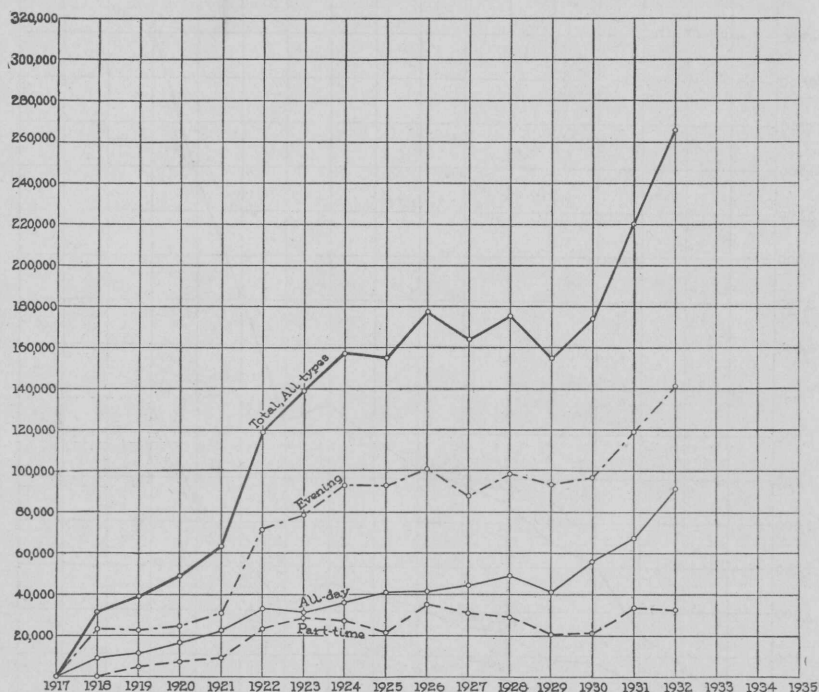
making under the supervision of the university, while the Hawthorne school of the municipality of Rio Piedras has been selected for observation work in connection with the teacher-training program.

The opinion is widespread among local government officials, school administrators, and teachers, and the general public in Puerto Rico that many of the economic problems of the island will be solved through this type of education.

"LIVE-AT-HOME" PROGRAMS FOR LIMITED INCOMES

In 1932, as in 1931, special attention was given in all types of vocational classes in home making throughout the United States to the economic problems involved in the various phases of home making and the best use of limited incomes. Much emphasis was placed on renovation, care, and repair of clothing and household furnishings, preparation of nutritious meals at minimum cost, and the effective use of all available resources in the home and in the community.

DIAGRAM XII.—Enrollment in federally aided home economics departments or schools, by years, 1918–1932



In a number of States a "live-at-home" program—under which food needed by the family is produced on the home farm—has been so well developed through the cooperative work of the agricultural and home-making vocational departments as to relieve the economic stress and depression in many homes and communities.

There has been a widespread interest in the adaptation of content of home-making instruction to the definite needs of the homes in the community, and plans and devices have been perfected for achieving this. The economic conditions have led home-making teachers to review more carefully than ever the content of instruction, and to

DIAGRAM XIII.—Number of vocational teachers in federally aided home economics departments or schools, by years, 1918-1932

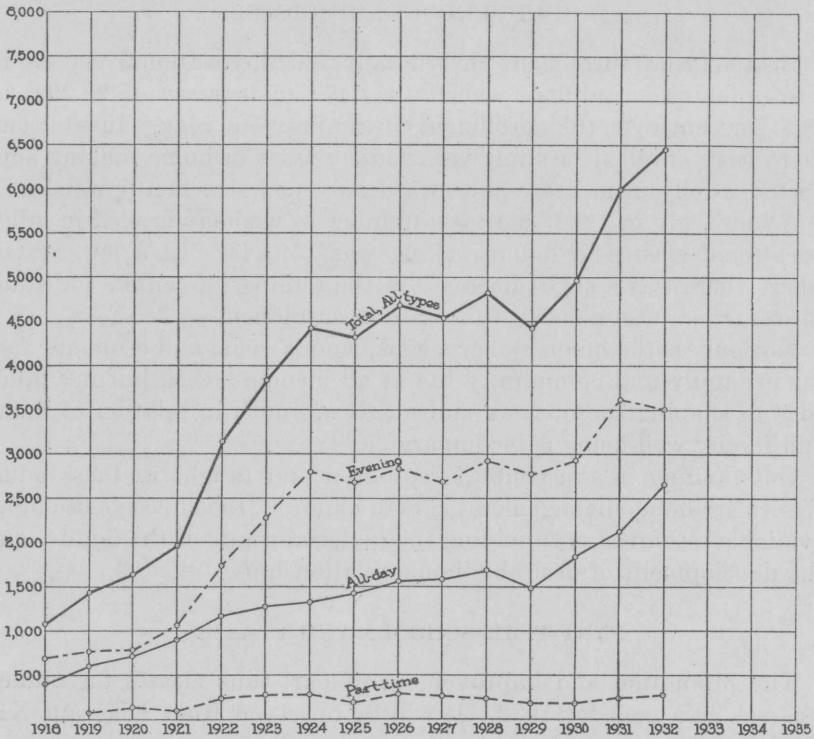
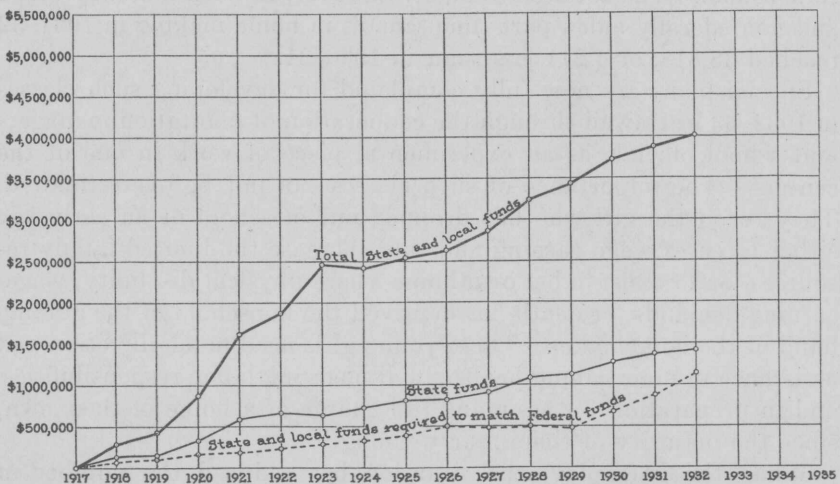


DIAGRAM XIV.—Expenditure of State and local money for home economics education compared with amount required to match the Federal dollar, by years 1918-1932



consider more carefully instruction costs in evaluating returns from instruction.

ADULT SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

In 1932 the enrollment in federally aided vocational classes in home making for adults reached 141,247, an increase of 22,293, or 18.7 per cent over the enrollment of the previous year. In addition, there were enrolled in adult vocational classes in home making supported wholly from State and local funds, or both, 11,197 women.

Accordingly in 1932, the total number of women enrolled in adult vocational classes in home making was 152,444. In a few States, where there was a slight decrease in the number of centers for adult classes, there was a decided increase in enrollment.

Not only is the home maker a conspicuous social and economic factor in family and community life at all income levels, but her influence in shaping the outlook and ideals of youth in relation to home and family well-being is incomparable.

Outstanding in the content requested and taught in these adult classes are home management, care of children, the effective use of all available resources in supplying the material wants of the family, and the development of desirable home relationships.

PART-TIME SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

The promotion and improvement of part-time classes for minors was set as a goal for 1932. It will be observed from Diagram XII that there has been a decline in the enrollment of vocational part-time classes in home making, as would be expected under the present unemployment situation and the consequent return of youth to full-time school. The total enrollment, however, in both federally aided and nonfederally aided part-time schools in home making in 1931-32 reached 38,818, or 4,211 less than in 1930-31.

Special plans are now fully completed for developing such classes in 1932-33 in Hawaii through the cooperation of plantation managers and school officials as an experimental piece of work in one of the centers. The importance of such classes can not be overestimated. They reach the girl who has dropped out of school at an early age either to enter wage earning and thus increase the limited family resources, or to assist in her own home where physical disability, wage-earning demands, or death has deprived the household of the guiding hand of the homemaker. These young girls need much direction and assistance in maintaining health, in discharging home responsibilities, and in preparation for assuming full charge of a home of their own, since the majority of them marry young.

While the unemployment situation has reduced the number of wage-earning girls eligible for part-time classes, it has also increased

the number assuming large home responsibilities; for more mothers have felt the need of working away from home to support the family, and the older children have had to take over the discharge of practically all the household work.

Because of the great importance of this type of school for youth 14 to 19 or 20 years of age, one of the goals for vocational education in home making in 1933 will be that of serving through part-time home making education as many of these young people as possible. Not only are they directly and immediately aided in these schools, but the value of such education is so greatly appreciated that when they can no longer attend part-time schools they enroll in the evening vocational classes in home making. This condition obtained in several centers in the country in 1931-32.

In the South, in Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico some excellent part-time programs in training for household employment have been developed in the past year in the vocational schools and departments in home making, or plans made for their development in 1932-33.

ALL-DAY CLASSES

All-day classes organized and maintained for youth 14 years of age and above in the federally aided full-time school have had a steady growth in number and enrollment ever since the vocational program was initiated in 1917.

In 1932 there were enrolled in such classes 91,747, an increase of 24,276 over the enrollment in the preceding year.

There were enrolled also 56,307 in all-day vocational schools or departments supported wholly from State or local funds or both, which brings the total number of girls in full-time school enrolled in vocational classes in home making in 1932 up to 148,054, an increase of 42,639 over that of 1931, or 40.4 per cent.

The largest expansion, therefore, in 1932 was made in this type of vocational school in home making.

The young people in these day classes have acquired better health habits, clearer understanding of desirable relationships in home and family life, ability to spend money more wisely, and better skill and judgment in discharging the responsibilities that are theirs in their normal home life.

Influenced by the benefits that have come to their friends and associates who have remained in school long enough to pursue the home-making course, girls who had left school have returned to enroll in the vocational classes in home making.

Two bulletins published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education—The Teaching of Art Related to the Home and The Teaching of Science Related to the Home—have contributed to improvement in courses covering these two fields.

The application of principles set up in these bulletins has been thoroughly helpful in relating these fields of instruction to home making and in applying these principles to individual and home needs in problems of clothing, home furnishing, sanitation, food preparation, and use of mechanical devices to lighten the home work.

The modifications in home and family life resulting from social and economic changes are making more and more apparent the need on the part of home makers for enlarging their information and for intelligent interpretation of the principles of science and art in their application to the effective discharge of home responsibilities.

HOME PROJECTS

A feature of the vocational program in home making that is making the instruction most valuable and effective in bringing about desired changes in individual and home standards of living is the home project.

In the past year practically all vocational programs, especially in all-day schools, have utilized the home project in correlating the school work with the home work, in securing the interest of parents in the program, and in effecting greatly desired and needed changes in homes and communities. One promising feature of this work is the increased interest parents are taking in home-making training as a result of their cooperation in the carrying out of these projects.

From the Territory of Hawaii alone 7,922 completed projects for 1931-32 are reported. Such projects as taking entire care of two younger children for several weeks, utilizing home produced vegetables in the meals, making use of scrap materials in clothing, redyeing and cleaning garments, making packing-box furniture, mending broken home equipment, and taking care of a sick mother, have been carried out in the Territory with great benefit to the pupil and the family.

The value of the home project work is attested in the testimony of mothers to the effect that (1) their daughters can prepare appetizing and nourishing food at less cost than their mothers; (2) the work of the mother is lessened because the daughter has taken over some of the clothing responsibilities in the home such as darning, mending, and helping in construction of garments; (3) the Saturday food shopping is now done wholly by the daughter as a home project; (4) daughters are more contented because they realize that every member of the family has a share in the income and that in the past their individual demands on the income have, many times, been a bit unjust; (5) their daughters have learned to serve attractive and palatable meals for sick members of the family; (6) their daughters are able to select suitable toys for younger members of the family, and take a much greater interest in caring for and entertaining them.

In 1932, as in 1931, through group projects undertaken in the vocational departments in home making splendid service has been rendered by pupils to other families in the country by such activities as (1) preparing and distributing foods and boxes of clothing to needy families; (2) preparing and serving noon lunches to children unable to purchase sufficient food or to have it at home; (3) repairing toys for children of the community; and (4) canning for needy people foods furnished by merchants and citizens.

THE TRAINING OF VOCATIONAL TEACHERS IN HOME MAKING

There are two types of teacher training, both essential for success in teaching. These are:

1. Pre-service teacher training, or the preliminary training essential to entering the vocation of teaching.
2. In-service teacher training, or the training essential after the teacher has entered the vocation of teaching.

Improvement in both these fields of teacher training during 1932 has been marked.

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

The pre-service teacher training in home making is conducted in universities and colleges designated for this purpose by State boards for vocational education. The University of Puerto Rico is the latest addition to this list.

During 1932 improvement in pre-service training was especially noticeable in such features as:

1. Better selection of technical content for the teacher-training curriculum.
2. Improved facilities for student observation and teaching in day-school vocational departments.
3. Increased opportunities for student observation and teaching of adult classes.
4. Provision for teachers of both the technical and professional staff in the institutions to observe the teaching of home making in vocational schools and to survey the needs of teachers, with a view to improving the teacher-training curriculum.
5. Increased attention to training prospective home-making teachers in conducting home projects and in the teaching of science and art related to the home.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The in-service training of teachers continues to be one of the very important features of the program of vocational education in home making. It has extended to the training of lay leaders for special adult classes, which has had a marked development among the

negroes and other special groups, where emphasis has been placed upon the effective teaching of home sanitation, gardening, family nutrition, health, and child care.

This in-service training of teachers is carried on by supervisors and itinerant teacher trainers through school visits; conferences with individual teachers; local, district, and State conferences of vocational teachers of home making; summer-school courses based on special problems of the vocational teacher; mimeographed and printed materials distributed to vocational teachers through the State board for vocational education and its agents; carefully outlined reference readings and reports; summer conferences for vocational teachers; and interchange of school visits for the observation of the teaching of others.

STUDIES AND RESEARCH

Attention was directed in 1932 toward certain very definite needs for conducting studies and research in the field of vocational education in home making, such as:

1. The determination of bases for selecting content for home-making instruction at different economic and social levels.

This study deals with the factors that will enable teachers to identify home situations that will constitute a basis for selecting or modifying home-making content to meet the needs of groups at different social and economic levels. Thus far in the study certain factors (as income, race, size of family, and the like), as well as a procedure for using them, have been developed and partially tested during the year. The further testing of these factors will be continued in 1932-33 in the field by the regional agents under the direction of the staff members making this study.

2. The determination of type jobs in the field of home making.

The study on type jobs has been confined thus far to the field of home management in an effort to determine a basis for testing management in relation to all the activities in the home. This study is being supplemented by another study in that field for the purpose of defining home management and working with problems of teaching that phase of home making, at the high-school level.

All members of the home economics staff have cooperated in one or more of these studies, which are now well under way.

The outline of research in home economics education started in 1930-31 has been completed and edited and is now in the hands of the printer. The bulletin includes also some suggestions as to methods of carrying on research in home economics education, an annotated

bibliography of books and articles of interest to research workers, and abstracts of thesis studies in home economics education completed during the year 1930-31.

PROGRAM FOR 1932-33

Definite plans have been made in several States for the promotion and improvement of part-time classes for minors out of full-time school.

The revision of curricula for home-making education, which a large number of interested States have undertaken, will be continued with the purpose of making such instruction more concrete, practical, and helpful. The desire to measure accurately the results of home-making instruction with a view to determining the effectiveness of the carry over into home and family life is widespread, and steps have been taken in setting up devices for making at least approximate measurements.

PUBLICATION

The following publication in the field of home economics education was issued during the past year.

Suggestions for Studies and Research in Home Economics Education. Outline of Projects Needing Investigation and Some Basic Considerations in Relation to Them. Bulletin 166.

SECTION 4

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS, AND REPORTS

The general character of "the studies, investigations, and reports" in commercial education as required by the national vocational education act has, during the past year, been the same as heretofore. These studies, as expressly provided in the Federal act, are made "with particular reference to their use in aiding the States in establishing vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in commerce and commercial pursuits."

At the request of State school officials, studies and reports have been made to aid one or more States in preparing State high-school commercial courses, in outlining a State program of retail selling, and to aid cities in the establishment of vocational schools or classes.

Research in the teaching of retail selling and salesmanship in high schools in all parts of the country has been continued, but could not be completed because the necessary data as to the number and age distribution of those employed in selling occupations were not available. The forthcoming publication of the Census Reports on Occupations in 1930 will provide these data. With this information and the data collected by the Federal Board on enrollment in selling courses in the high schools in hand, it will be possible to complete the bulletin summarizing the results of the study in the teaching of retail selling and salesmanship.

COOPERATION WITH THE NEW YORK CITY VOCATIONAL SURVEY COMMISSION

Perhaps the most significant service rendered during the year was that given the Vocational Survey Commission in New York City. This commission was appointed two years ago by the New York City Board of Education to make a study of how "the New York City schools could best prepare boys and girls for all of the trade and most of the commercial occupations." In December, 1931, the commission held its first meeting to consider the needs of commercial workers. The Federal Board was asked to act through its commercial education service as the technical adviser on commercial education for the commission. On the recommendations of the Federal Board's service the commission's program was organized to provide for the following:

1. Studies of the specific duties generally required of beginning clerical workers and salespeople employed in each of the leading industries in New York City such as the food, printing, garment, transportation, and similar industries.

2. Appointment of a permanent advisory board on commercial education by the New York City Board of Education to act as a coordinating agency between the staff of the board of education and the commission, and the employers of beginning commercial workers; this advisory board will render services similar to those rendered by the advisory board on industrial education.
3. Appointment of a special committee to outline a plan for teaching business conduct as an essential part of each vocational commercial curriculum.
4. A study of the vocational effectiveness of the highly specialized occupational training for commercial workers in textile distributing offices now being given.
5. Appointment of a special committee to study the possibilities of preparatory and extension training for the food distributing business in New York City.

The Vocational Survey Commission of New York City is making the most thorough study of the needs for vocational education for commercial workers ever made in this country. Further, this commission expects to make a study of many commercial vocations never before considered as worthy of special training. The activities of the commission will extend to outlining a curriculum and the teaching content necessary for effective preparation for any commercial vocation which the commission recommends be included in the public-school program of New York City. In investigating the kind of preparation and extension education needed by those employed in meat markets, grocery stores, delicatessens, restaurants, and hotels in New York City, the commission is blazing a path into a very important employment field for sales people, clerks, and managers. If the commission does no more than outline an effective program of vocational education for the workers in this field, it will make a most significant contribution to commercial vocational education in an occupational field in which organized training is urgently needed.

Acting on the recommendation of the commission, the Board of Education of New York City has already authorized the establishment of a food trades high school. Instruction for certain food distributing vocations, particularly in the subjects needed by boys employed in retail meat and grocery stores, will probably be offered at the beginning of the school term in September, 1932. An educational commission for the food industries has been appointed already by the Board of Education. It is expected that during the next year or so this commission will survey the entire food distributing industry in New York City and outline the kinds of training needed by youth employed in the various selling, store service, and office occupations in this industrial field. It is probable that organized training on a

part-time-in-school-and-at-work schedule will be developed for many, if not all, of the occupations in this field for which the public schools can effectively train.

The participation of the Federal board in the work of the commission has enabled the commission to benefit from the contacts of the board's commercial education service with practically every public school course for food sales people and store managers being given in this country. The board's service will use the experience gained from working with this commission and the findings and recommendations adopted as the basis for helping other cities extend the benefits of organized vocational education to the food distributors of their communities.

EXPLORATORY COURSES FOR EMPLOYED STORE WORKERS

Another very significant pioneer addition to commercial vocational education was made this year in the State of Wisconsin. The State director of vocational education realized that preparatory and extension training was as greatly needed by workers engaged in selling, store managing, and other distributive occupations as by the workers in industrial fields.

At a conference with the Federal board's commercial education service a plan was outlined for undertaking some exploratory courses for employed sales people and retail store managers. An experienced conference leader was added to the staff of the Racine Vocational School to develop courses for employed sales people and retail store managers. Within a short time conference groups were organized for retail store sales people—both regulars and specials—for retail meat dealers, for buyers in department stores, for electrical contractors, and for several other groups of workers in distributive occupations. These conferences were entirely successful in demonstrating the educational value of conference classes under competent leadership for experienced workers in distributive occupations.

In accordance with the plan outlined by the Federal board's service a similar program will be started in another Wisconsin city during the coming year. The board's service has rendered aid continuously to those in charge of these courses, and looks forward to seeing other States and cities realize the value of the conference for training experienced workers in distributing occupations.

In the city of Wilmington, Del., a similar service has been rendered in connection with conferences for employed retailers which are to be started there. Evening classes for retail meat dealers have been conducted for several years in Wilmington through cooperation of State and local vocational education authorities, as well as cooperative classes in the high school providing preparatory training for office and store workers. A new continuation school has been organized to serve as the administrative center for all of these classes and for classes

for groups of workers employed in distributive occupations which will be formed as fast as arrangements can be made.

ORGANIZED APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING FOR RETAILING

From conferences with both school administrators and business men, it seems evident that the time is rapidly approaching when organized apprenticeship for boys employed in stores can be successfully organized and conducted by public-school authorities. The National Association of Retail Meat Dealers expressed hearty approval of a plan outlined by the Federal board's service for organizing and conducting such classes. Many local associations of retail meat dealers have learned the value of organized educational classes for retail dealers from the conferences conducted under the plan promoted by this service. Because of the success of these classes, the leaders in this trade are now asking for classes to give the special preparatory training needed by the youth employed, or seeking employment, in retail shops.

In Chicago an evening school class for young boys employed in retail meat markets was successfully conducted this year and plans were made for starting another class. In Milwaukee the vocational school has for many years pioneered in conducting classes for boys employed in retail markets. In a number of other cities a plan for organized apprenticeship for boys in small retail stores has been approved by representative merchants.

TEACHERS FOR STORE APPRENTICE CLASSES NOT AVAILABLE

A major handicap to be overcome in providing training for apprentices in retailing is the lack of adequate teachers.

The legal requirements of most States for the certification of teachers of commercial subjects make it practically, if not absolutely, impossible for experienced retail merchants to be certificated as teachers of apprentice classes. None of the publicly owned or controlled schools for training teachers of commercial subjects as now conducted is capable of preparing teachers of classes for retail apprentices.

The privately controlled schools for training teachers of retail salesmanship, so far, have trained their graduates primarily for teaching workers employed in large department stores, especially those selling dry goods and women's wear. Many of these teachers—all of whom are women—have been notably successful in conducting classes in which boys employed in small stores were enrolled; but even these classes have not been recognized as retail apprentice training courses.

Apparently the major obstacle to providing the vocational education needed by the youth who are entering the retail trade in large numbers each year, is the lack of trained teachers, and of interest on the part of school administrators in providing courses for these youths.

ECONOMIC NEED FOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The Census of 1930 indicates that over 150,000 youths under 17 years of age are employed in retail stores and other distributing agencies, along with about 225,000 who are 18 or 19 years of age. In addition, there are about 680,000 between 20 and 24 years of age employed in store service and selling occupations.

These youths probably will constitute a large part of the younger group of retail store workers, sales people, and operators or managers in 1940 and thereafter. Since operating economy in the distribution of food and other necessities is one of the major economic needs of this country to-day, a much needed contribution to social and economic welfare can be made by teaching these youths effective working and operating practices for employees of retail stores and other distributing agencies.

Unless public-school agencies are organized to contribute toward developing desirable social attitudes as a part of more efficient working, selling, and managing practices for retail store workers, there is little chance that beginners in these occupations from year to year will acquire working practices more socially desirable and economic than those they learn by imitating their elders and associates. Consequently one greatly needed extension to the program of public vocational education is organized training for workers employed in retail distributing occupations, as one effective means of decreasing the costs of distributing foods and other necessities.

MALADJUSTMENT OF COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS

As the census reports on occupations for 1930 are published, they reveal something of the great degree of maladjustment between some parts of the public high school commercial program and certain commercial occupations to which the commercial education service of the Federal Board has repeatedly called attention as constituting one of the major problems in this field. Table 9 gives some indication of the extent of this maladjustment with its consequent waste of educational expenditures and more important waste of time and effort on the part of the misguided youth concerned. This table compares the number enrolled in public-school classes in shorthand and in salesmanship in the school year 1927-28 with the workers 18 and 19 years of age enumerated as employed in April, 1930, in the occupations for which these subjects prepare. It will be noted that by April, 1930—a period before unemployment became critical—students enrolled in a 2-year shorthand or retail selling course in 1927-28 would have graduated and been eligible for employment in the occupations for which the courses are assumed to prepare. Further, that practically all of these youths would be 18 or 19 years of age. Moreover, this table makes no allowance for the numbers graduated

from shorthand classes in private business colleges and parochial schools and enumerated as employed in this age group at the time the census was taken.

TABLE 9.—Number enrolled in shorthand and salesmanship classes, 1927-28, and number employed, 1930

Class	Male		Female	
	High-school enrollment	Employed, age 18-19	High-school enrollment	Employed, age 18-19
Shorthand.....	47,641	4,862	203,990	118,791
Salesmanship.....	4,983	63,457	4,989	54,988

These figures make clear that the public high schools are enrolling in shorthand classes many more boys than can find employment as stenographers, while not offering instruction for the great number who will be employed in store service and selling occupations. The public-school enrollment of girls in shorthand classes has reached a point also where there will be graduated soon many more stenographers than can expect to find employment in stenographic work. The enrollment in high-school bookkeeping classes also seems to be too large for the number of positions available. Census reports on the employment of workers under 20 years of age indicate that opportunities for educational service to youth are far greater in preparatory training for store service and selling occupations, than in developing more or larger classes in stenography or other traditional clerical subjects.

It will be noted that current conditions and developments in commercial education, as briefly set forth in this and in preceding reports of the Federal Board, are of the same kind as those which the National Commission on Aid to Vocational Education designated as justifying national grants to the States to encourage the development of vocational education along certain lines in the public interest.

There is urgent need for some stimulus that would be effective in stopping the waste of public funds in providing commercial education of the character generally found in public high schools, and would promote the development of the vocational training needed by youth in preparing for those occupations in which they may reasonably expect to find employment. The training of store service workers and salespeople is a form of vocational education for which there is an acknowledged widespread need not now being met—a need of prime importance for advancing national welfare.

PART II

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

SECTION 1

FEDERAL PARTICIPATION UNDER STATE PROGRAMS

REHABILITATION, A STATE-FEDERAL ENTERPRISE

In establishing the national program for vocational rehabilitation of the civilian disabled, Congress evidently had in view two major objectives: (1) Through financial participation to stimulate the States to undertake services of vocational readjustment of their handicapped citizens and equalize the costs of maintaining these services as between States; and (2) to create a national agency which would afford leadership and guidance in the establishment, management, promotion, and improvement of the State programs.

The national rehabilitation act and the State acceptance acts make the operation of the rehabilitation service a partnership between the National and State Governments, each agency, National or State, having a specific field of activity and responsibility, and each having, furthermore, a reciprocal duty and responsibility to the other.

In the administration of the national act it is a responsibility of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to study the rehabilitation problem on a national basis with respect to both administration of the service and conduct of case work, and from such studies to publish reports which, when presented to the State rehabilitation departments, will guide them in the organization and operation of their programs.

On the other hand, it is a responsibility of State departments to establish case work organizations for rehabilitating physically handicapped persons and to promote this service within their jurisdictions.

In the execution of their respective responsibilities the State and Federal administrative agencies make available to each other such of their records, findings, and experiences as will be of value in the promotion of the rehabilitation program throughout the country. Thus, Federal and State relations are those of cooperation in the carrying out of their respective responsibilities. It is in the spirit of this relationship that the Federal Board for Vocational Education is administering the national vocational rehabilitation act.

This act became effective on June 2, 1920, and its provisions have been subsequently extended by Congress for three periods, the last

extension—enacted by the first session of the Seventy-second Congress—being for the period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1937. Such action by Congress in the face of an imperative need for effecting every feasible economy in governmental expenditures is evidence of appreciation by that body of the value of the rehabilitation service and of the need for its continuance.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MOVEMENT

The development of the national rehabilitation service has demonstrated the soundness of a program having the objective of rendering self-supporting those who are vocationally handicapped as a result of accident, disease, or congenital defect. Since inception of the service in 1920 it has been demonstrated in the experience of many thousands of cases that the proposal to prepare the physically handicapped for and place them in remunerative employment is a practical undertaking. Thus the rehabilitation movement has become in effect an application of the principle that every member of society should for his own welfare be self-supporting, and should contribute to the support of his dependents to the degree that he is physically, mentally, and vocationally capable. As Federal, State, and local governments have recognized their responsibility to train their citizens generally for economic adjustment, so also have they recognized their special obligation to assist the physically handicapped in making such readjustments as have become necessary by reason of accident or disease.

THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF REHABILITATION

Vocational rehabilitation is necessarily effected through individual service, since each handicapped person presents a special problem. His adjustment to remunerative employment is dependent upon specific treatment organized to suit his particular needs.

While, therefore, the work must be largely in the nature of personal service, experience has shown nevertheless that the cost of rehabilitating a disabled person commonly represents an investment of public funds which yields returns greatly in excess of the cost to society of maintaining such a person in an unproductive status. It is a significant accomplishment that the average cost of rehabilitating a disabled person, including expenditures from both Federal and State funds, does not exceed \$300. When it is realized that this small and nonrecurrent investment fits a disabled person to be self-supporting during the remainder of his natural life, whereas the cost to society of maintaining such a person without rehabilitation is recurrent, running from \$300 to \$500 per year for the whole period of life expectancy, the economic significance of the vocational rehabilitation program becomes apparent.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION IN REHABILITATION

Administration of vocational rehabilitation in the States is delegated to their boards for vocational education. These agencies employ staffs of workers who provide to the disabled a personal service including vocational advisement, physical reconstruction, vocational training, and as a final step placement in employment. It is a fundamental principle of the rehabilitation service that the agency of administration will avail itself of all existing facilities required for training and placing the individual, rather than establish its own facilities. A corollary to this principle is that in the handling of cases the cooperation of other State and social agencies shall be enlisted.

The program of rehabilitation has been developed as a State rather than a local enterprise. Recent experience has demonstrated, however, the inexpediency of depending solely upon State resources, and has indicated the need for projecting responsibility to the local community. Efforts to extend the scope of the service have in the last two years made appreciable headway. To-day a number of communities are carrying on local programs in cooperation with the State service.

OUTSTANDING NEEDS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REHABILITATION SERVICE

Outstanding current needs of programs in the States may be indicated as follows. They include the need for:

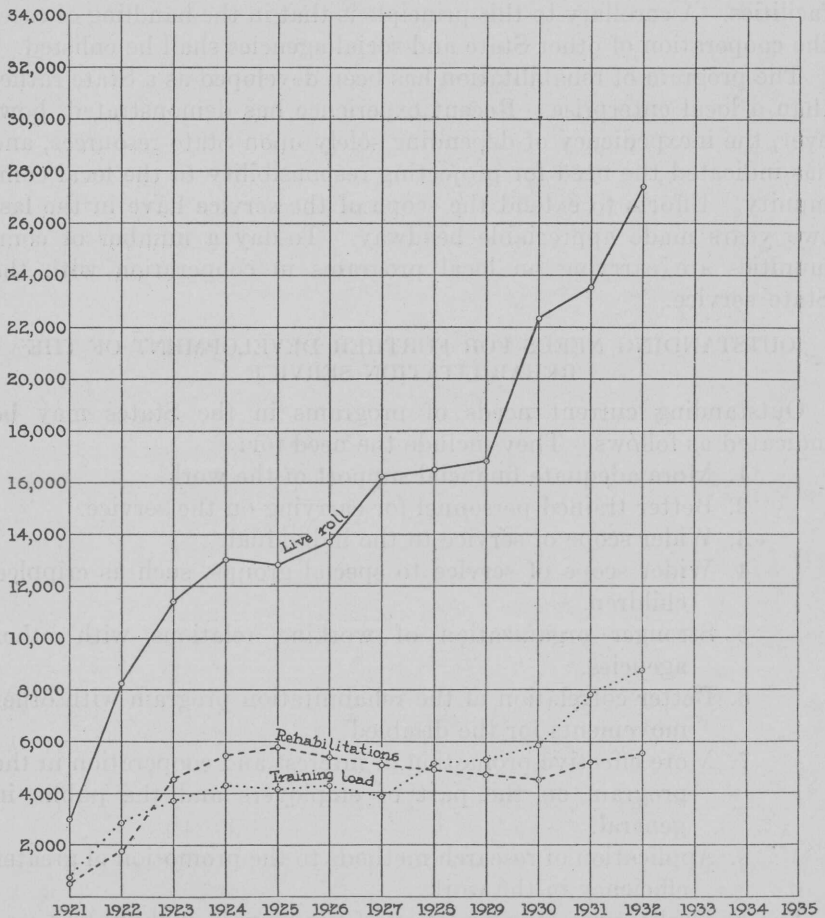
1. More adequate financial support of the work.
2. Better trained personnel for carrying on the service.
3. Wider scope of service to the individual.
4. Wider scope of service to special groups, such as crippled children.
5. Stronger organization of working relations with other agencies.
6. Better correlation of the rehabilitation program with other movements for the disabled.
7. More effective promotion of interest and cooperation in the program on the part of employers and the public in general.
8. Application of research methods to the promotion of greater efficiency in the work.

The Federal service for promotion of vocational rehabilitation was established to provide leadership by the National Government in meeting these needs, and while it is important that the Federal Government continue its function of equalizing the financial burden as between the States, it is of even greater importance that the cooperative National and State leadership be maintained to aid the States in the promotion and improvement of their programs and in the development of more efficient methods.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAM

It was inevitable that the rehabilitation service should develop slowly. There was in the beginning a lack of guiding precedents and in some cases failure on the part of State officials to appreciate the need of providing adequate personnel for carrying on the work. The development might have been more rapid in recent years had the

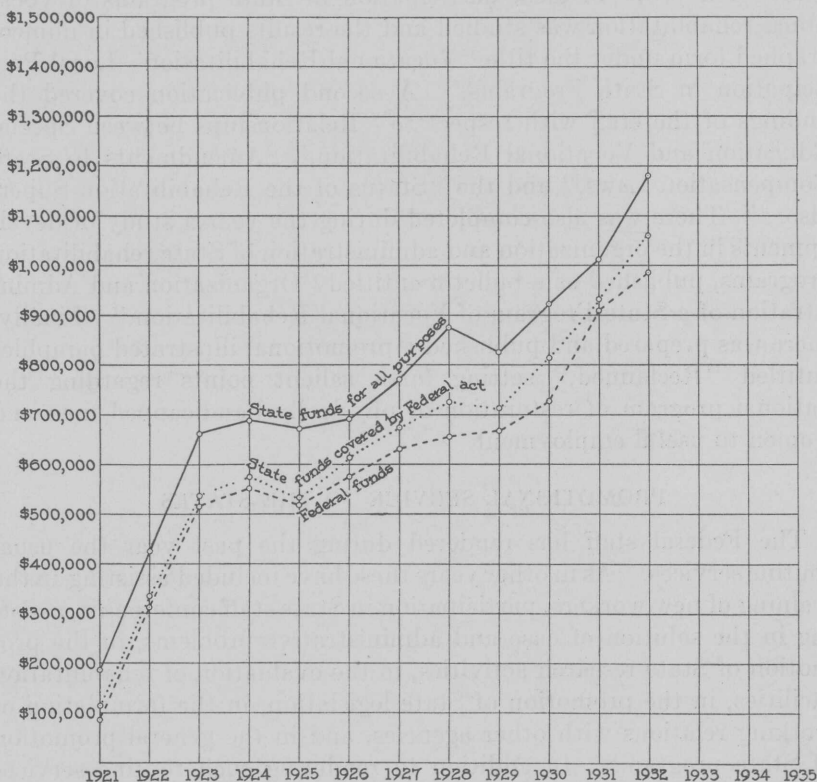
DIAGRAM XV.—Live roll of cases, training load, and rehabilitations, by years, 1921-1932



responsible administrative agencies in a number of the States been more conscious of the needs and more energetic in acquainting the public and the appropriating legislative bodies with these needs. On the other hand, the development might have had a wider scope had the Federal agency of promotion been fortified with more adequate resources for carrying out its functions.

Diagram XV shows the development of the rehabilitation program since 1921 as indicated by growth in the live roll of cases (persons accepted for or receiving service), in the number of cases receiving vocational training, and in the number rehabilitated and placed in remunerative employment (satisfactorily employed after service). Both of the latter groups would be materially larger if administrative facilities and supporting funds had been in larger measure adequate to meet the needs as shown by the curve of live roll cases.

DIAGRAM XVI.—Expenditure of Federal and State funds, by years, 1921–1932



It is significant, in this connection, that the number of rehabilitations has increased each year during the period 1930–1932, during which time possibilities of finding employment for even physically normal persons have been greatly reduced because of the industrial depression.

Diagram XVI shows expenditure of State and Federal funds. Since the year 1921 expenditures represented by the curve labeled “all State expenditures” include expenditures for purposes not covered by the Federal act. The other two curves represent expenditures

covered by the act. As the State programs have developed and expanded in scope, naturally expenditures have increased correspondingly. An amendment to the Federal act, passed in the year 1930, whereby Federal funds not claimed by certain States are allotted to those States which are prepared to use additional funds, accounts in part for the increase in expenditures during the years following.

STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED

Several studies by the Federal staff were completed during the fiscal year. The scope of local participation in State programs of vocational rehabilitation was studied and the results published in mimeographed form under the title "Vocational Rehabilitation—Local Participation in State Programs." A second publication covered the findings of the staff with respect to "Relationships between Special Education and Vocational Rehabilitation," "Amendments to State Compensation Laws," and the "Status of the Rehabilitation Supervisor." There was also completed during the year a study of developments in the organization and administration of State rehabilitation programs, published as a bulletin entitled "Organization and Administration of a State Program of Vocational Rehabilitation." Finally, there was prepared and published a promotional illustrated pamphlet entitled "Reclaimed," setting forth salient points regarding the national program of restoration of physically handicapped men and women to useful employment.

PROMOTIONAL SERVICE TO THE STATES

The Federal staff has rendered during the past year the usual routine services. As in other years these have included assisting in the training of new workers, participation in State staff conferences, assisting in the solution of case and administrative problems, in the promotion of State research activities, in the evaluation of rehabilitation facilities, in the promotion of State legislation, in the formulation of working relations with other agencies, and in the general promotion of State programs. In addition to rendering such routine services the Federal Board for Vocational Education has held three regional conferences of State officials and workers for the discussion of case procedure and administrative problems—one at Asheville, N. C., one at Chicago, and one at New York.

Mention should be made also of services given by two members of the staff in conducting three rehabilitation courses for State workers at the 1932 summer session of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, and of the Peabody Teachers College, Nashville, Tenn.

RESEARCH IN PROCESS

By the close of the fiscal year the Federal staff had approved plans for four minor and one major research studies which are now in process. The subjects and scope of these studies may be briefly indicated, as follows:

1. Methods by which rehabilitated persons obtain employment. A study of the experiences of 5,000 cases in securing employment, covering agencies assisting and means through which these persons were inducted into remunerative employment.
2. Analysis of nonrehabilitation closures. A study of all cases inducted into rehabilitation programs during the fiscal year 1932 which did not conclude in successful rehabilitation, and the reasons therefor.
3. Trends and practices in commercial rehabilitation training. A study of the various courses being given (and their objectives) in the field of rehabilitation of disabled persons in commercial occupations.
4. The small business enterprise as a method of rehabilitation. A study of the establishment of a number of disabled persons in small business enterprises, covering kinds of training and types of employment.
5. Research in rehabilitation service. A study of the application of research methods to problems of the rehabilitation service in the States.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The national program of vocational rehabilitation has been in operation for a period of 12 years. The service has been definitely established in all but four of the States. The experiences of these cooperating States have completely justified the initiation of and participation in the movement by the Federal Government. The social and economic significance of restoring disabled persons to productive employment is apparent.

The case cost of this service is surprisingly low and the administrative cost is consistent with principles of sound economy. The results of the operation of the program can be convincingly analyzed in terms of returns on the investment of Federal and State funds. However, statistical tables and cost analyses can never be made to show the returns to the nation in terms of economic, individual, and social competence.

There is a great need to extend a wider range of services to a larger group of the handicapped. It is conservatively estimated that there are 400,000 crippled children in the United States. It is being

continually demonstrated that the process of establishing these crippled children vocationally should begin immediately upon the inception of the disability. The limitations of the present program do not permit of extension of service to this group. There is also a great need for inclusion of a larger number of persons disabled from tuberculosis and cardiac diseases. The funds and facilities for extending the service to all of these groups are insufficient. Accordingly there is a need not only for continuance of Federal aid to the States for the rehabilitation of those who are eligible under the present act, but, further, a need for expansion of both Federal and State facilities for rendering services to handicapped children and to those other groups not now receiving adequate service under the present program.

SECTION 2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Under the rehabilitation program for the District of Columbia the work of preparing disabled persons for employment and of placing them in suitable jobs has continued, one of the two supervisors on the Federal board's staff responsible for the conduct of this work being assigned full time to the administrative functions of the service and to the preparation of applicants for employment, and the other to placing in employment those who have completed their preparation.

A systematic procedure has been organized for locating suitable employment opportunities in the commercial and industrial establishments of the District.

To the placement supervisor has been assigned the additional responsibility of making a survey of business establishments to discover jobs in which disabled persons can be placed as vacancies occur. This work was facilitated by following up the replies received in answer to a questionnaire sent to employers last year.

While several hundred jobs at which disabled persons could work have been located, there have been few vacancies during the year. Furthermore, the influx of large numbers of trained and experienced persons from the States seeking employment in the District has made the placement of disabled residents of the District more difficult. On the other hand, a considerable number of disabled persons on the board's live roll of cases for rehabilitation to whom some service had been rendered have left the District to return to places of former residence in the States.

ENROLLMENTS FOR REHABILITATION

Enrollments for rehabilitation include all cases accepted for service during the year. The status of the individual cases ranges from that of having been surveyed to that of having completed their rehabilitation. The distribution of cases brought forward from the preceding year, and of additional enrollments during the year ended June 30, 1932, is shown in the following summary statement.

1. Enrollments—

a. Carried over from previous year.....	221
b. New cases enrolled for service, 1931-32.....	138

Total cases served, 1931-32..... 359

2. Closures, after service—

a. Rehabilitated.....	43
b. Not rehabilitated.....	21

Total closures..... 64

3. Live roll, June 30, 1932..... 295

The 359 cases given above, as the total of "Closures" and "Live roll" cases, cover only those cases which received rehabilitation services of one kind or another during the year. They do not include 16 cases which were closed without service and 120 additional cases reported which had not been surveyed.

The following shows the number of cases needing each of the various types of rehabilitation service and the number for whom each needed service was provided.

TABLE 10.—Applicants for rehabilitation needing and receiving specified services.

Rehabilitation service	Number of applicants		Rehabilitation service	Number of applicants	
	Needing specified service	Receiving specified service		Needing specified service	Receiving specified service
Vocational guidance.....	359	359	Maintenance.....	84	30
Vocational training.....	204	158	Compensation service.....	18	18
Physical restoration.....	90	89	Transportation.....	107	107
Appliance.....	7	7	Other.....	82	82
Placement.....	359	56			

It will be noted in Table 10 that while the indicated needs are being fully met with respect to certain services, they are not being fully provided for with respect to training, placement, and maintenance. There is a close correlation between training and maintenance, since the latter is frequently a necessary prerequisite of the former. The denial of training to 54 cases is accordingly attributable principally to the fact that maintenance facilities were not available. Rehabilitation funds may not be used for providing necessary living support of trainees, and such facilities on the part of cooperating agencies are very limited or restricted. The same condition does not obtain with reference to training facilities. These have been found adequate to meet the need thus far.

The rehabilitation service of the Federal board does not render all the services necessary in the rehabilitation of the disabled, but

secures them either by purchase from or through working relations with agencies which are in a position to render them.

Table 11 shows the services rendered the 359 cases served this year with the names of the agencies and the number of services provided by each agency.

TABLE 11.—Services rendered 359 cases by specified agencies, 1932

Service	Total	Self	Rehabilitation service	U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	U. S. Public Health Service	Government hospitals	Other hospitals and clinics	Board of public welfare	Private social agencies	Instructive visiting nurses	Private individual	Associated Charities	American Legion	Police department	Red Cross
Reporting.....	359	100	5	58	---	---	14	12	28	6	32	47	4	27	26
Vocational guidance.....	359	---	359	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Training.....	158	---	158	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physical examination.....	146	---	---	15	25	25	61	---	---	---	20	---	---	---	---
Treatment.....	89	---	---	15	---	23	50	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Supplying artificial appliance.....	7	---	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maintenance.....	30	---	3	6	---	---	---	4	6	---	---	11	---	---	---
Compensation adjustment.....	18	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation.....	107	---	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Placement.....	56	25	25	1	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	1	---	---	---
Other service.....	82	---	81	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---

OCCUPATIONS OF REHABILITATED PERSONS

A disabled person is "rehabilitated" when he has been prepared for and placed in a job that is consistent with his mental, physical, and vocational abilities. The 43 cases rehabilitated during the year were prepared for and placed in 39 different kinds of jobs, as follows:

Bookkeeper.....	1	Milliner.....	1
Carpenter.....	1	News route agent.....	1
Chair caner.....	1	Patent draftsman.....	1
Chemist.....	1	Photo-engraver.....	1
Chocolate dipper.....	2	Photoretoucher.....	1
Clerical worker.....	2	Piano tuner-chair caner.....	1
Collector.....	1	Porter.....	1
Dental mechanic.....	1	Proofreader (Government).....	1
Dictaphone-typist.....	2	Radio operator.....	1
Dishwasher.....	1	Radio service man.....	1
Draftsman (electrical).....	1	Salesman-radio service man.....	1
Government clerk (statistical).....	1	Seamstress.....	1
Guard (Government).....	1	Show card writer.....	1
Handy man.....	1	Stationary engineer.....	1
Home economics specialist.....	1	Taxi driver.....	1
Laborer.....	1	Teacher of blind.....	1
Light housework.....	1	Typist.....	1
Machine shop foreman.....	1	Typist-switchboard operator.....	1
Market master (Government).....	1	Watchman (Government).....	1
Elevator operator.....	2		

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

Significant facts regarding these rehabilitated disabled persons are indicated in the following statement:

Number rehabilitated, total.....	43
Women.....	12
Men.....	31
Average time in process of rehabilitation.....	1 year 5 months.
Average age.....	31 years.
Average education.....	Ninth grade.
Average cost per case exclusive of administration.....	\$97. 80
Average wage per week before rehabilitation.....	5. 45
Average wage per week after rehabilitation.....	20. 25
Number who had had work experience prior to rehabilitation.....	35
Number who had never been employed prior to rehabilitation.....	8

As has been noted with reference to State programs, when the cost—estimated to average from \$300 to \$500 per person—of maintaining an individual in idleness is taken into account, the social and economic significance of preparing disabled persons for and placing them in permanent employment becomes evident.

SOME CONDITIONS AFFECTING OPERATION OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Lack of funds for defraying their living expenses during some period of training or other preparation for employment has made it impossible to provide for many cases of disabled persons who stand in urgent need of service. During the year in 54 cases the necessary funds could not be provided, and these cases were therefore unable to avail themselves of rehabilitation. Provision of even so trivial a sum as \$10 or \$15 per month for purposes other than training may determine whether the disabled person can or can not be given the needed service.

As has been noted above, a number of the cases reported to the board, including some who were in process of rehabilitation, did not continue to reside in the District. These included some individuals disabled in civil pursuits and coming under the provisions of the United States Employees' Compensation act. Although they had established legal residence and were eligible for rehabilitation, after their injury they were unable to continue to live in the District on the compensation income, and either moved to adjoining States or returned to their home States.

A third condition affecting the operation of the program during the year was the influx of large numbers of persons from the States seeking employment in the District or coming into the District for other reasons and finding it necessary to secure employment after coming. While the facilities for training and otherwise preparing the disabled

residents of the District for employment were adequate, the problem of securing suitable jobs for them upon completion of their preparation was made more difficult by this influx from the States.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Under conditions of exceptional difficulty, with an increase in the number enrolled and inducted into the process of rehabilitation, the quality of service provided has improved, and the working relationships with cooperating agencies have been extended during 1932. The results of the program amply justify its continuance as a cooperative function of the National and District Governments.

PART III

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT

SECTION I

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

TABLE 1.—Number of agricultural and home economics schools federally aided, by States, for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

State	Agricultural					Home economics			
	Total	Eve-ning	Part time	All day	Day unit	Total	Eve-ning	Part time	All day
Total:									
1932 ¹	8,818	2,975	633	4,513	697	4,268	1,988	127	2,153
1931.....	7,937	2,545	386	4,309	697	3,423	1,552	243	1,628
1932 ¹									
Alabama.....	287	136	3	138	10	176	146	-----	30
Arizona.....	30	11	-----	19	-----	44	13	3	28
Arkansas.....	396	193	27	132	44	151	131	-----	20
California.....	187	48	20	119	-----	97	-----	38	59
Colorado.....	83	26	2	55	-----	40	10	3	27
Connecticut.....	25	6	-----	18	1	32	20	-----	12
Delaware.....	11	-----	-----	11	-----	3	-----	-----	3
Florida.....	178	49	15	50	64	78	36	3	39
Georgia.....	450	161	36	146	107	113	60	-----	53
Idaho.....	40	9	2	29	-----	19	3	-----	16
Illinois.....	254	23	3	228	-----	165	20	-----	145
Indiana.....	156	17	-----	139	-----	116	10	-----	106
Iowa.....	201	87	1	113	-----	84	20	-----	64
Kansas.....	117	-----	-----	117	-----	68	25	-----	43
Kentucky.....	167	34	-----	133	-----	79	1	4	74
Louisiana.....	270	76	21	117	56	136	42	-----	94
Maine.....	33	-----	-----	27	6	15	7	-----	8
Maryland.....	48	-----	-----	44	4	40	13	-----	27
Massachusetts.....	18	-----	-----	18	-----	63	39	-----	24
Michigan.....	196	21	-----	175	-----	207	122	15	70
Minnesota.....	143	48	16	79	-----	62	34	-----	28
Mississippi.....	550	170	49	195	136	97	32	-----	65
Missouri.....	184	40	-----	144	-----	125	30	-----	95
Montana.....	32	-----	-----	32	-----	25	8	-----	17
Nebraska.....	98	23	5	70	-----	180	111	-----	69
Nevada.....	13	4	-----	9	-----	15	2	-----	13
New Hampshire.....	14	-----	-----	14	-----	8	-----	-----	8
New Jersey.....	43	16	1	21	5	46	35	-----	11
New Mexico.....	36	2	1	28	5	56	28	-----	28
New York.....	178	-----	43	102	33	40	40	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	464	245	7	187	25	128	94	-----	34
North Dakota.....	48	-----	-----	48	-----	51	16	-----	35
Ohio.....	449	95	138	216	-----	203	80	-----	123
Oklahoma.....	242	103	12	121	6	52	37	-----	15
Oregon.....	66	26	5	35	-----	38	27	1	10
Pennsylvania.....	136	(²)	-----	115	21	203	44	-----	159
Rhode Island.....	11	4	-----	7	-----	9	8	-----	1
South Carolina.....	734	419	59	194	62	95	17	-----	78
South Dakota.....	43	12	1	30	-----	33	8	-----	25
Tennessee.....	421	177	26	182	36	195	139	2	54
Texas.....	746	358	46	342	-----	384	244	-----	140
Utah.....	45	7	-----	38	-----	81	62	-----	19
Vermont.....	18	-----	-----	18	-----	12	3	-----	9
Virginia.....	466	209	38	177	72	86	45	-----	41
Washington.....	69	22	1	46	-----	38	7	2	29
West Virginia.....	79	11	-----	64	4	52	17	1	34
Wisconsin.....	221	69	51	101	-----	141	66	52	23
Wyoming.....	43	9	3	31	-----	30	10	-----	20
Hawaii.....	16	-----	-----	16	-----	57	26	3	28
Puerto Rico.....	33	9	1	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Provisional figures subject to final audit of State reports. Reimbursement units counted as schools include, for all-day schools, vocational departments in high schools, and in the case of agricultural schools, separate county or State vocational schools where such schools have been established. Evening, part-time, and day-unit schools are usually developed in connection with the all-day agricultural schools, and when not separately reimbursed are not counted as separate schools. Evening and part-time home economics schools are sometimes developed in connection with the all-day home economics schools, but more frequently are under a separate organization. In the case of trade and industrial schools and classes, the organization of the work varies from community to community to such an extent that the data for the number of reimbursement units are of little significance. Such data are, therefore, omitted from this table. They are available in the office of the Federal board.

² Descriptive report from State shows 21 evening schools in operation, not included in the statistical report.

TABLE 2.—Number and sex of teachers of vocational courses in specified types for the year ended

Year or State	Total ¹			In agricultural schools				
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Evening	Part time	All day		Day unit
						Full year	School year	
				Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
Total:								
1932 ¹	28,372	19,145	9,227	2,189	570	4,487	283	472
1931	27,154	18,463	8,691	2,147	369	4,554	216	542
1930	24,874	17,222	7,652	1,878	306	4,141	205	319
1928	20,779	13,667	7,112	1,007	274	3,715	138	300
1926	18,717	11,808	6,909	920	208	3,279	172	279
1924	16,192	9,899	6,293	591	55	2,524	166	118
1922	12,343	7,447	4,896	42	103	1,975	170	
1920	7,669	4,992	2,667			1,460	110	
1918	5,257	3,236	2,021			686	209	
1932 ¹								
Alabama	796	597	199	137	3	140		10
Arizona	204	119	85	21		22		
Arkansas	398	309	89	103	22	125		38
California	842	558	284	(⁵)	(⁵)	137	67	
Colorado	332	245	87	34		56		
Connecticut	324	257	67	5		10		1
Delaware	61	49	12			11		
Florida	328	246	82	38	15	54		42
Georgia	744	595	149	117	36	149		98
Idaho	85	57	28	8	2	22	1	
Illinois	941	637	304	23	3	229		
Indiana	625	418	207	17		139		
Iowa	420	287	133	86	2	114	2	
Kansas	477	305	172			118		
Kentucky	262	178	84	35		119		
Louisiana	487	308	179	25		128		
Maine	88	48	40			27		2
Maryland	274	172	102			35		(⁵)
Massachusetts	2,003	1,209	794			71		
Michigan	880	613	267	21		175		
Minnesota	557	271	286	44	18	89	38	
Mississippi	752	598	154	169	48	198		136
Missouri	643	405	238	40		144		
Montana	145	93	52			32	8	
Nebraska	300	170	130	17	5	70		
Nevada	48	34	14	4		9		
New Hampshire	42	33	9			14		
New Jersey	900	586	314	10	2	25	1	3
New Mexico	128	59	69	2	1	28		1
New York	7 2,040	7 1,156	7 884		43	186	1	8
North Carolina	855	643	212	185	6	188	1	15
North Dakota	143	83	60			49	5	
Ohio	1,680	1,172	508	107	157	202		
Oklahoma	623	425	198	102	11	113		5
Oregon	160	121	39	26	5	35		
Pennsylvania	1,973	1,227	746			115	21	21
Rhode Island	146	92	54	8		7		
South Carolina	852	726	126	214	59	113	74	60
South Dakota	92	56	36	10	1	32	1	
Tennessee	618	481	137	141	22	174		29
Texas	1,319	901	418	285	46	331		
Utah	162	127	35	6		34	37	
Vermont	58	41	17			18		
Virginia	577	470	107			141		1
Washington	239	174	65	23	1	44	3	
West Virginia	170	127	43	9		62		2
Wisconsin	2,188	1,470	718	97	58	102		
Wyoming	163	104	59	9	3	31		
Hawaii	181	48	133			20		
Puerto Rico	47	45	2	11	1		23	

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.² Includes some duplication which can not be eliminated in cases of agricultural teachers of all-day classes reported in some instances separately as teachers of evening, day-unit, or part-time classes.³ Includes 5 female teachers as follows: Maryland, all day, 1; Minnesota, part time, 1, and all day, 3.⁴ Included in part-time trade extension schools.

of vocational schools federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States
June 30, 1932¹

In trade and industrial schools								In home economics schools							
Evening		Part time				All day		Evening		Part time		All day			
		Trade ex- tension		General con- tinuation											
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
4,942	335	1,497	262	1,390	1,701	3,272	521	13	3,501	2	270	33	2,630		
5,401	314	1,154	295	1,279	1,614	2,957	515	23	3,590	-----	247	24	2,113		
4,796	234	1,463	284	1,456	1,778	2,613	441	12	2,922	-----	181	37	1,808		
3,914	205	1,037	263	1,241	1,546	1,973	330	10	2,902	-----	229	31	1,637		
3,023	204	927	210	1,168	1,514	1,811	326	10	2,822	-----	289	31	1,524		
3,230	156	620	153	1,083	1,343	1,479	264	2	2,799	1	275	30	1,303		
2,575	99	514	191	851	1,259	1,173	248	3	1,732	2	243	39	1,124		
1,711	68	255	95	558	728	884	163	1	785	4	133	11	703		
1,200	197	367	460	(*)	(*)	762	290	2	686	(*)	(*)	10	388		
275	26	8	4	2	6	22	2	-----	130	-----	-----	-----	31		
66	-----	2	1	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	45	-----	3	-----	36		
5	2	-----	2	-----	6	16	1	-----	57	-----	-----	-----	20		
29	5	42	17	65	135	216	25	-----	-----	2	66	-----	36		
95	-----	46	8	-----	12	14	-----	-----	30	-----	9	-----	28		
81	4	17	-----	-----	-----	143	8	-----	36	-----	-----	-----	19		
27	2	7	-----	4	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3		
60	-----	8	1	12	19	17	1	-----	17	-----	3	-----	41		
151	7	4	7	10	37	30	7	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	61		
15	-----	9	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	19		
161	-----	38	2	45	45	118	4	2	66	-----	-----	18	187		
62	-----	38	20	-----	-----	162	8	-----	59	-----	-----	-----	120		
44	6	6	-----	15	22	17	-----	-----	35	-----	-----	1	70		
163	4	2	1	-----	-----	21	1	1	121	-----	-----	-----	45		
3	-----	1	-----	1	2	19	3	-----	1	-----	4	-----	74		
89	12	38	8	-----	-----	28	16	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	98		
14	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	9		
69	-----	5	3	-----	8	64	20	-----	43	-----	-----	-----	27		
291	-----	89	-----	167	168	591	-----	-----	446	-----	-----	-----	180		
204	-----	75	3	36	30	94	13	3	97	-----	25	5	99		
22	1	3	-----	6	30	46	28	-----	178	-----	-----	9	45		
24	5	-----	4	18	37	5	-----	-----	33	-----	-----	-----	75		
109	13	29	4	5	10	78	22	-----	87	-----	-----	-----	102		
40	1	3	-----	6	1	3	-----	1	28	-----	-----	-----	22		
59	5	13	8	-----	2	6	-----	-----	43	-----	-----	-----	72		
12	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	13		
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8		
279	25	6	-----	67	102	191	67	2	71	-----	-----	-----	49		
10	-----	-----	1	9	12	8	4	-----	24	-----	-----	-----	28		
204	33	-----	-----	7 352	7 364	359	145	3	342	-----	-----	-----	-----		
234	92	1	4	6	40	7	2	-----	40	-----	-----	-----	34		
3	-----	17	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	23	-----	-----	-----	37		
342	8	201	24	25	74	138	32	-----	243	-----	-----	-----	127		
122	20	29	20	17	20	26	3	-----	120	-----	-----	-----	15		
38	2	11	3	-----	1	6	-----	-----	17	-----	1	-----	15		
329	1	165	9	112	273	464	54	-----	187	-----	-----	-----	222		
50	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	4		
171	8	-----	-----	8	5	27	1	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	82		
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	28		
87	2	2	2	9	15	17	-----	-----	52	-----	3	-----	63		
100	35	74	49	6	20	59	3	-----	153	-----	-----	-----	158		
17	-----	-----	-----	33	15	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	19		
4	1	17	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	12		
261	10	24	-----	10	11	33	3	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	41		
61	2	2	-----	19	11	20	4	1	13	-----	3	-----	32		
34	-----	8	-----	2	-----	10	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	34		
368	1	431	53	300	149	114	39	-----	303	-----	149	-----	24		
39	-----	-----	-----	17	11	5	-----	-----	28	-----	-----	-----	20		
12	2	2	-----	-----	1	14	4	-----	77	-----	3	-----	46		
5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		

⁵ Classes were taught by teachers of all-day schools.

⁶ 4 day-unit schools were taught by teachers of all-day classes.

⁷ New York: In addition, New York reports teachers of general continuation courses employed part time—116 male and 140 female.

TABLE 3.—Enrollment in federally aided schools or classes, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States, for the year ended June 30, 1932 ¹

Year or State	Total	In agricul- tural schools and classes	In trade and indus- trial schools and classes	In home economics schools and classes
Total:				
1932 ¹	1,077,844	252,199	560,150	265,495
1931.....	1,047,676	235,153	592,275	220,248
1930.....	981,882	188,311	618,604	174,967
1928.....	858,456	144,901	537,611	175,944
1926.....	753,418	109,528	466,685	177,205
1924.....	652,594	85,984	409,843	156,767
1922.....	475,828	60,236	296,884	118,708
1920.....	265,058	31,301	184,819	48,938
1918.....	164,183	15,450	117,934	30,799
<i>1932 ¹</i>				
Alabama.....	20,167	7,329	7,587	5,251
Arizona.....	8,246	1,371	2,670	4,205
Arkansas.....	16,384	10,705	795	4,884
California.....	73,713	7,900	45,473	20,340
Colorado.....	13,171	2,262	9,107	1,802
Connecticut.....	9,376	519	7,045	1,812
Delaware.....	1,561	232	1,242	87
Florida.....	12,574	3,374	5,461	3,739
Georgia.....	27,081	12,305	7,905	6,871
Idaho.....	3,549	1,578	1,075	896
Illinois.....	37,816	8,441	19,503	9,872
Indiana.....	18,101	4,288	7,367	6,446
Iowa.....	15,706	9,828	2,863	3,015
Kansas.....	12,868	2,754	4,804	5,310
Kentucky.....	9,938	4,523	3,078	2,337
Louisiana.....	16,837	5,762	4,882	6,193
Maine.....	2,008	635	494	879
Maryland.....	6,871	1,266	3,427	2,178
Massachusetts.....	48,697	1,018	33,580	14,099
Michigan.....	46,093	12,993	23,317	9,783
Minnesota.....	15,883	4,502	7,871	3,510
Mississippi.....	19,800	14,365	1,779	3,656
Missouri.....	18,630	5,932	6,298	6,400
Montana.....	3,261	966	1,016	1,279
Nebraska.....	14,244	2,760	3,141	8,343
Nevada.....	880	246	381	253
New Hampshire.....	682	274	245	163
New Jersey.....	29,258	1,198	24,376	3,684
New Mexico.....	2,487	574	418	1,495
New York.....	181,673	4,671	167,227	9,775
North Carolina.....	26,483	13,268	5,952	7,263
North Dakota.....	5,126	1,255	855	3,016
Ohio.....	40,886	12,071	18,329	11,486
Oklahoma.....	26,910	6,926	7,311	12,673
Oregon.....	7,151	2,455	1,777	2,919
Pennsylvania.....	59,990	4,815	42,739	12,436
Rhode Island.....	4,535	949	2,040	1,546
South Carolina.....	26,048	15,346	5,831	4,871
South Dakota.....	2,723	1,499	227	997
Tennessee.....	26,005	13,639	4,433	7,933
Texas.....	41,014	17,560	6,782	16,672
Utah.....	7,168	2,305	1,603	3,260
Vermont.....	860	253	361	246
Virginia.....	23,243	10,755	8,776	3,712
Washington.....	8,850	2,416	4,631	1,803
West Virginia.....	5,241	1,361	2,220	1,660
Wisconsin.....	66,868	8,202	38,896	19,770
Wyoming.....	4,194	1,223	2,054	917
Hawaii.....	5,025	528	739	3,758
Puerto Rico.....	969	802	167	-----

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.

TABLE 4.—Enrollment in State-aided vocational schools or classes organized under the provisions of State plans but not reimbursed from Federal funds, by years, 1924 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932 ¹

Year or State	Total	Agricultural schools			Trade and industrial schools				Home economics schools		
		Evening	Part time	All day	Evening	Part time		All day	Evening	Part time	All day
						Trade-extension	General continuation				
Total:											
1932 ¹	98,318	2,264		2,792	8,017	958	271	10,195	11,197	6,317	56,307
1931	69,880	1,626		² 421	7,343	382	224	2,531	10,203	9,206	37,944
1930	82,654	3,490	722	802	6,388	244	198	7,719	8,463	9,816	44,812
1928	140,575	1,102	801	² 677	44,394	7,222	25,006	5,315	23,325	1,992	30,741
1926	131,857	717	757	583	45,422	10,553	8,484	6,594	31,610	408	26,729
1924	37,461			3,656	3,993	1,161	11,066	2,410	3,589	470	11,116
1932 ¹											
Alabama	374			15	195	81		83			
California	2,622			2,622							
Colorado	1,684								1,684		
Georgia	9,563				142				5,774		3,647
Idaho	12				12						
Illinois											
Indiana	1,362	1,343						19			
Kansas	418	354							64		
Massachusetts	100	100									
Minnesota	16								16		
Mississippi	4,185								1,129		3,056
Nebraska	100					8					92
New Jersey	6,181				4,221	180	41	334	1,405		
New York	23,680							6,187			17,493
North Carolina	393										393
Ohio	407								407		
Pennsylvania	529				529						
South Carolina	9,654							1,200			8,454
South Dakota	1,463										1,463
Texas	18,476				46	97	203				18,130
Utah	622	467		155							
Virginia	3,173										3,173
Wisconsin	13,304				2,872	592	27	2,372	718	6,317	406

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.² Includes pupils enrolled in day-unit courses—12 in 1931 and 226 in 1928.

TABLE 5.—Enrollment by type of school in vocational courses in schools or ended June

Year or State	Total			In agricultural schools							
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Evening		Part time		All day		Day unit	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:											
1932 ¹	1,077,844	618,852	458,992	81,538	5,600	10,730	62	139,533	3,546	10,273	917
1931	1,047,676	629,806	417,870	79,879	5,809	6,459	26	128,109	3,510	10,425	936
1930	981,882	603,514	378,368	56,076	4,386	4,139	25	110,951	2,777	9,324	633
1928	858,456	492,458	365,998	32,557	2,635	4,375	83	94,337	2,604	8,090	220
1926	753,418	406,690	346,728	16,567	2,672	2,583	133	79,215	3,216	4,570	572
1924	652,594	349,224	303,370	13,248	1,979	2,143	---	62,912	2,446	3,063	193
1922	475,828	259,287	216,541	1,333	---	5,632	310	50,313	2,648	---	---
1920	265,058	163,228	101,830	---	---	---	---	29,351	1,950	---	---
1918	164,186	101,139	63,047	---	---	---	---	14,167	1,283	---	---
1932 ¹											
Alabama	20,167	14,167	6,000	2,765	17	24	---	4,410	---	113	---
Arizona	8,246	3,294	4,952	607	62	---	---	702	---	---	---
Arkansas	16,384	10,405	5,979	4,634	698	560	---	4,133	---	649	31
California	73,713	36,135	37,578	1,431	614	298	---	5,527	30	---	---
Colorado	13,171	10,775	2,396	---	568	39	23	1,632	---	---	---
Connecticut	9,376	7,233	2,143	193	---	---	---	312	---	10	4
Delaware	1,561	1,079	482	---	---	---	---	232	---	---	---
Florida	12,574	6,823	5,751	951	134	186	6	1,308	45	726	18
Georgia	27,081	16,251	10,830	6,193	---	653	18	3,285	89	1,599	468
Idaho	3,549	2,428	1,121	248	31	25	---	1,274	---	---	---
Illinois	37,816	21,976	15,840	1,420	---	44	---	6,977	---	---	---
Indiana	18,101	10,676	7,425	375	---	---	---	3,913	---	---	---
Iowa	15,706	11,846	3,860	5,882	187	14	---	3,745	---	---	---
Kansas	12,868	7,134	5,734	---	---	---	---	2,754	---	---	---
Kentucky	9,938	7,228	2,710	634	---	---	---	3,889	---	---	---
Louisiana	16,837	9,128	7,709	1,510	6	200	---	3,134	5	854	53
Maine	2,008	1,091	917	---	---	---	---	585	---	50	---
Maryland	6,871	3,981	2,890	---	---	---	---	1,224	---	42	---
Massachusetts	48,697	24,008	24,689	---	---	---	---	1,018	---	---	---
Michigan	46,093	27,934	18,159	952	---	---	---	8,920	3,121	---	---
Minnesota	15,883	8,415	7,468	1,178	128	221	23	2,822	130	---	---
Mississippi	19,800	15,169	4,631	8,207	177	370	---	4,142	---	1,439	30
Missouri	18,630	10,343	8,287	996	374	---	---	4,562	---	---	---
Montana	3,261	1,948	1,313	---	---	---	---	966	---	---	---
Nebraska	14,244	5,292	8,952	427	48	94	---	2,191	---	---	---
Nevada	880	616	264	84	11	---	---	151	---	---	---
New Hampshire	682	519	163	---	---	---	---	274	---	---	---
New Jersey	29,258	18,788	10,470	251	2	14	---	796	---	135	---
New Mexico	2,487	773	1,714	34	5	6	---	473	---	56	---
New York	181,673	91,187	90,486	---	---	766	1	3,561	---	343	---
North Carolina	26,483	16,748	9,735	5,244	65	110	---	7,403	---	---	---
North Dakota	5,126	2,104	3,022	---	---	---	---	1,253	2	446	---
Ohio	41,886	26,696	15,190	2,540	---	3,119	---	6,412	---	---	---
Oklahoma	26,910	11,552	15,358	2,467	561	122	---	3,708	---	49	19
Oregon	7,151	3,886	3,265	922	---	96	---	1,437	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	59,990	32,006	27,984	(*)	---	---	---	3,317	---	1,378	120
Rhode Island	4,535	2,989	1,546	533	---	---	---	416	---	---	---
South Carolina	26,048	20,772	5,276	8,998	259	596	1	4,581	9	837	65
South Dakota	2,723	1,710	1,013	659	---	12	---	828	---	---	---
Tennessee	26,005	16,441	9,564	5,477	422	502	13	6,783	---	442	---
Texas	41,014	20,858	20,156	7,260	1,185	762	---	8,339	14	---	---
Utah	7,168	3,856	3,312	158	---	---	---	2,147	---	---	---
Vermont	860	589	271	---	---	---	---	253	---	---	---
Virginia	23,243	18,431	4,812	3,952	471	456	---	4,659	60	1,076	81
Washington	8,850	5,477	3,373	468	89	7	---	1,852	---	---	---
West Virginia	5,241	3,498	1,743	148	15	---	---	1,130	11	29	28
Wisconsin	66,868	39,644	27,224	2,764	---	1,411	---	3,997	30	---	---
Wyoming	4,194	2,911	1,283	247	---	25	---	951	---	---	---
Hawaii	5,025	1,073	3,952	---	---	---	---	528	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	969	969	---	161	---	14	---	627	---	---	---

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.² Includes male pupils enrolled in home-economics courses. Such enrollments for 1932 were as follows: In evening schools—Florida 15, Kansas 6, Nebraska 13, New Jersey 19, New York 21, Pennsylvania 1, Texas 254, Utah 410, Virginia 23, Washington 2, Wisconsin 10, Wyoming 21, total 795; in all-day schools—Arizona 5, Illinois 26, Oregon 23, Texas 77, Virginia 35, total, 166; in part-time schools—California 9.

classes federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year 30, 1932 ¹

In trade and industrial schools								In home economics schools		
Evening		Part time				All day		Evening	Part time	All day
		Trade extension		General continua- tion						
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female ¹	Fe- male ²	Fe- male ³
138,220	12,822	33,767	10,709	127,931	143,301	75,890	17,510	141,247	32,501	91,747
157,834	10,988	36,531	10,664	142,358	153,359	67,978	12,563	118,954	33,823	67,471
155,485	9,382	36,469	9,132	168,807	167,490	61,814	9,575	97,375	21,223	56,369
106,872	7,757	33,656	8,875	162,798	160,214	49,317	8,122	98,147	28,916	48,881
82,863	6,831	30,640	11,194	150,906	139,452	39,346	5,453	101,305	34,278	41,622
81,712	3,261	30,128	5,347	128,962	127,171	27,012	6,250	93,074	27,440	36,253
63,584	2,893	26,055	7,051	86,111	79,800	26,241	5,149	66,025	23,696	28,987
46,930	1,424	11,714	5,445	57,784	40,298	17,444	3,780	24,768	7,733	16,437
39,625	6,708	32,605	20,400	(³)	(³)	14,713	3,883	22,360	(³)	8,439
6,038	512	263	103	63	83	491	34	3,928	-----	1,323
1,484	162	308	528	-----	-----	188	-----	2,884	159	² 1,162
120	51	-----	17	73	278	236	20	3,953	-----	931
8,453	1,889	3,894	2,049	10,883	11,729	5,640	936	-----	² 18,636	1,704
3,068	-----	5,079	373	167	182	238	-----	627	597	578
2,032	88	636	-----	-----	-----	4,050	239	1,105	-----	707
483	78	236	-----	128	317	-----	-----	-----	-----	87
1,494	7	298	253	1,296	1,528	549	36	² 1,815	98	1,826
2,794	308	188	310	749	2,461	790	305	4,283	-----	2,588
841	-----	40	194	-----	-----	-----	-----	112	-----	784
4,135	17	3,167	6	4,057	5,971	2,150	-----	2,322	-----	² 7,550
2,586	194	864	723	-----	-----	2,938	62	2,597	-----	3,849
1,000	241	90	-----	312	417	803	-----	1,337	-----	1,678
3,827	402	20	19	-----	-----	527	9	² 4,306	-----	1,004
1,500	-----	38	-----	-----	66	1,167	307	35	72	2,230
2,422	682	309	208	-----	-----	699	562	1,669	-----	4,524
307	38	120	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	572	-----	307
1,256	-----	46	45	47	268	1,366	399	1,186	-----	992
6,260	-----	1,033	-----	7,237	9,071	8,460	1,519	11,788	-----	2,311
9,876	111	3,872	623	749	3,980	3,565	541	3,592	2,840	3,351
405	16	335	-----	644	1,816	2,810	1,845	2,430	-----	1,080
519	81	4	41	337	646	151	-----	931	-----	2,725
2,311	313	228	311	381	251	1,865	638	3,569	-----	2,831
719	13	30	-----	175	21	58	-----	631	-----	648
2,405	174	25	363	17	37	120	-----	² 6,111	-----	2,232
196	-----	101	-----	-----	-----	84	-----	22	-----	231
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	245	-----	-----	-----	163
8,169	525	280	13	3,539	5,574	5,585	691	² 2,694	-----	990
173	-----	21	123	10	4	-----	87	778	-----	717
5,971	1,259	-----	-----	69,238	72,389	11,287	7,083	² 9,775	-----	-----
3,154	1,456	16	246	244	655	131	50	5,596	-----	1,667
208	-----	384	-----	-----	-----	259	4	1,729	-----	1,287
7,460	289	2,567	1,709	1,291	1,412	3,307	294	5,475	-----	6,011
2,427	421	35	1,044	2,273	626	471	14	12,008	-----	665
973	200	207	97	57	72	171	-----	1,785	27	² 1,107
7,749	38	2,066	35	7,847	13,848	9,648	1,508	² 5,943	-----	6,493
1,246	-----	542	-----	-----	-----	252	-----	1,520	-----	26
4,062	1	-----	-----	454	70	1,244	-----	1,385	-----	3,486
27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	184	16	183	-----	814
1,950	82	275	149	735	949	277	16	5,115	138	2,680
2,314	866	403	1,127	360	586	1,089	37	² 9,411	-----	² 7,261
440	4	-----	-----	701	458	-----	-----	² 1,867	-----	1,393
125	25	194	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	42	-----	204
5,551	196	1,427	-----	156	238	1,096	112	² 2,353	-----	² 1,359
1,099	130	100	-----	1,649	1,278	300	75	² 511	417	875
1,494	29	89	-----	242	-----	366	-----	376	16	1,268
15,387	1,807	3,861	-----	11,739	5,626	475	1	² 9,207	9,347	1,216
1,501	-----	-----	-----	52	387	114	-----	² 400	-----	517
122	117	76	-----	29	7	318	70	1,289	154	2,315
87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	-----	-----	-----	-----

³ Included in part-time trade-extension schools.

⁴ Descriptive report shows an enrollment in evening schools of 435, not shown in statistical report.

TABLE 6.—Total enrollment by type of school in vocational courses in schools federally aided schools and classes, by years, 1924

Year or State	Total			In agricultural schools							
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Evening		Part time		All day		Day unit	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:											
1932 ¹	1, 176, 162	638, 157	538, 005	83, 802	5, 600	10, 730	62	141, 670	4, 201	10, 273	917
1931	1, 117, 556	638, 906	478, 650	81, 505	5, 809	6, 459	26	128, 518	3, 510	10, 437	936
1930	1, 064, 536	621, 020	443, 516	59, 378	4, 574	4, 861	25	111, 753	2, 777	9, 324	633
1928	999, 031	556, 044	442, 987	33, 656	2, 638	5, 176	83	94, 730	2, 662	8, 251	285
1926	885, 275	464, 509	420, 766	17, 233	2, 680	3, 235	238	79, 641	3, 271	4, 677	610
1924	690, 055	363, 443	326, 612	13, 248	1, 979	2, 143	-----	66, 475	2, 539	3, 063	193
1932 ¹											
Alabama	20, 541	14, 506	6, 035	2, 765	17	24	-----	4, 425	-----	113	-----
Arizona	8, 246	3, 294	4, 952	607	62	-----	-----	702	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas	16, 384	10, 405	5, 979	4, 634	698	560	-----	4, 133	-----	649	31
California	76, 335	38, 102	38, 233	1, 431	614	298	-----	7, 494	685	-----	-----
Colorado	14, 855	10, 775	4, 080	568	39	23	-----	1, 632	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut	9, 376	7, 233	2, 143	193	-----	-----	-----	312	-----	10	4
Delaware	1, 561	1, 079	482	-----	-----	-----	-----	232	-----	-----	-----
Florida	12, 574	6, 823	5, 751	951	134	186	6	1, 308	45	726	18
Georgia	36, 644	16, 343	20, 301	6, 193	-----	653	18	3, 285	89	1, 599	468
Idaho	3, 561	2, 440	1, 121	248	31	25	-----	1, 274	-----	-----	-----
Illinois	37, 816	21, 976	15, 840	1, 420	-----	44	-----	6, 977	-----	-----	-----
Indiana	19, 463	12, 038	7, 425	1, 718	-----	-----	-----	3, 913	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	15, 706	11, 846	3, 860	5, 882	187	14	-----	3, 745	-----	-----	-----
Kansas	13, 286	7, 488	5, 798	354	-----	-----	-----	2, 754	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky	9, 938	7, 228	2, 710	634	-----	-----	-----	3, 889	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana	16, 837	9, 128	7, 709	1, 510	6	200	-----	3, 134	5	854	53
Maine	2, 008	1, 091	917	-----	-----	-----	-----	585	-----	50	-----
Maryland	6, 871	3, 981	2, 890	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 224	-----	42	-----
Massachusetts	48, 797	24, 108	24, 689	100	-----	-----	-----	1, 018	-----	-----	-----
Michigan	46, 093	27, 934	18, 159	952	-----	-----	-----	8, 920	3, 121	-----	-----
Minnesota	15, 899	8, 415	7, 484	1, 178	128	221	23	2, 822	130	-----	-----
Mississippi	23, 985	15, 169	8, 816	8, 207	177	370	-----	4, 142	-----	1, 439	30
Missouri	18, 630	10, 343	8, 287	996	374	-----	-----	4, 562	-----	-----	-----
Montana	3, 261	1, 948	1, 313	-----	-----	-----	-----	966	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska	14, 344	5, 300	9, 044	427	48	94	-----	2, 191	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	880	616	264	84	11	-----	-----	151	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire	682	519	163	-----	-----	-----	-----	274	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey	35, 439	21, 810	13, 629	251	2	14	-----	796	-----	135	-----
New Mexico	2, 487	773	1, 714	34	5	6	-----	473	-----	56	-----
New York	205, 353	96, 874	108, 479	-----	-----	766	1	3, 561	-----	343	-----
North Carolina	26, 876	16, 748	10, 128	5, 244	65	110	-----	7, 403	-----	446	-----
North Dakota	5, 126	2, 104	3, 022	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 253	2	-----	-----
Ohio	42, 293	26, 696	15, 597	2, 540	-----	3, 119	-----	6, 412	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma	26, 910	11, 552	15, 358	2, 467	561	122	-----	3, 708	-----	49	19
Oregon	7, 151	3, 886	3, 265	922	-----	96	-----	1, 437	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania	60, 519	32, 376	28, 143	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 317	-----	1, 378	120
Rhode Island	4, 535	2, 989	1, 546	533	-----	-----	-----	416	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina	35, 702	21, 972	13, 730	8, 998	259	596	1	4, 581	9	837	65
South Dakota	4, 186	1, 710	2, 476	659	-----	12	-----	828	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	26, 005	16, 441	9, 564	5, 477	422	502	13	6, 783	-----	442	-----
Texas	59, 490	20, 990	38, 500	7, 260	1, 185	762	-----	8, 339	14	-----	-----
Utah	7, 790	4, 478	3, 312	625	-----	-----	-----	2, 302	-----	-----	-----
Vermont	860	589	271	-----	-----	-----	-----	253	-----	-----	-----
Virginia	26, 416	18, 431	7, 985	3, 952	471	456	-----	4, 659	60	1, 076	81
Washington	8, 850	5, 477	3, 373	468	89	7	-----	1, 852	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	5, 241	3, 498	1, 743	148	15	-----	-----	1, 130	11	29	28
Wisconsin	80, 172	43, 682	36, 490	2, 764	-----	1, 411	-----	3, 997	30	-----	-----
Wyoming	4, 194	2, 911	1, 283	247	-----	25	-----	951	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii	5, 025	1, 073	3, 952	-----	-----	-----	-----	528	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico	969	969	-----	161	-----	14	-----	627	-----	-----	-----

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.² Includes male pupils enrolled in home economics courses. Such enrollments for 1932 were as follows: In evening schools—Florida 15, Kansas 6, Nebraska 13, New Jersey 139, New York 21, Pennsylvania 1.

or classes organized under State plans, including federally aided and non- to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

In trade and industrial schools								In home economics schools		
Evening		Part time				All day		Evening	Part time	All day
		Trade extension		General continuation						
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female ²	Female ³	Female ⁴
144,132	14,927	34,090	11,344	128,009	143,494	84,356	19,239	152,444	38,818	148,054
163,216	12,949	36,832	10,745	142,469	153,472	69,237	13,835	129,157	43,029	105,415
161,432	10,273	36,604	9,241	168,901	167,594	68,318	10,790	105,838	31,039	101,181
141,936	17,087	40,617	9,136	176,590	171,428	54,632	8,122	121,472	30,908	79,622
116,864	18,253	40,580	11,806	157,292	141,550	44,987	6,406	132,915	34,686	68,351
84,801	4,165	31,289	5,347	133,014	134,185	29,410	6,262	96,663	27,910	47,369
6,198	547	344	103	63	83	574	34	3,928		1,323
1,484	162	308	528			188		2,884	159	² 1,162
120	51		17	73	278	236	20	3,953		931
8,453	1,889	3,894	2,049	10,883	11,729	5,640	936		² 18,636	1,704
3,068		5,079	373	167	182	238		2,311	597	578
2,032	88	636				4,050	239	1,105		707
483	78	236		128	317					87
1,494	7	298	253	1,296	1,528	549	36	² 1,815	98	1,826
2,886	358	188	310	749	2,461	790	305	10,057		6,235
853		40	194					112		784
4,135	17	3,167	6	4,057	5,971	2,150		2,322		² 7,550
2,586	194	864	723			2,957	62	2,597		3,849
1,000	241	90		312	417	803		1,337		1,678
3,827	402	20	19			527	9	² 4,370		1,004
1,500		38			66	1,167	307	35	72	2,230
2,422	682	309	208			699	562	1,669		4,524
307	38	120				29		572		307
1,256		46	45	47	268	1,366	399	1,186		992
6,260		1,033		7,237	9,071	8,460	1,519	11,788		2,311
9,876	111	3,872	623	749	3,980	3,565	541	3,592	2,840	3,351
405	16	335		644	1,816	2,810	1,845	2,446		1,080
519	81	4	41	337	646	151		2,060		5,781
2,311	313	228	311	381	251	1,865	638	3,569		2,831
719	13	30		175	21	58		631		648
2,405	174	33	363	17	37	120		² 6,111		2,324
196		101				84		22		231
						245				163
10,634	2,281	365	108	3,557	5,597	5,919	691	² 4,099		990
173		21	123	10	4		87	778		717
5,971	1,259			69,238	72,389	16,974	7,583	² 9,775		17,493
3,154	1,456	16	246	244	655	131	50	5,596		2,060
208		384				259	4	1,729		1,287
7,460	289	2,567	1,709	1,291	1,412	3,307	294	5,882		6,011
2,427	421	35	1,644	2,273	626	471	14	12,008		665
973	200	207	97	57	72	171		1,785	27	² 1,107
8,119	197	2,066	35	7,847	13,848	9,648	1,508	² 5,943		6,493
1,246		542				252		1,520		26
4,062	1			454	70	2,444		1,385		11,940
27						184	16	183		2,277
1,950	82	275	149	735	949	277	16	5,115	138	2,680
2,326	900	483	1,144	400	749	1,089	37	² 9,411		² 25,391
440	4			701	458			² 1,867		1,393
125	25	194				17		42		204
5,551	196	1,427		156	238	1,096	112	² 2,353		² 4,532
1,099	130	100		1,649	1,278	300	75	² 511	417	875
1,494	29	89		242		366		376	16	1,268
18,188	1,878	3,930	523	11,759	5,633	1,618	1,230	² 9,925	15,664	² 1,622
1,501				52	387	114		² 400		517
122	117	76		29	7	318	70	1,289	154	2,315
87						80				

Texas 254, Utah 410, Virginia 23, Washington 2, Wisconsin 10, Wyoming 21, total 915; in all-day schools—Arizona 5, Illinois 26, Oregon 23, Texas 77, Virginia 35, Wisconsin 5, total 171; in part-time schools—California 9.

TABLE 7.—Number of vocational teacher-training institutions or other agencies federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932 ¹

Year or State	Total	Training vocational teachers		
		Of agriculture	Of trade and industry	Of home economics
Total:				
1932 ¹	178	89	110	108
1931.....	151	75	91	98
1930.....	163	77	103	102
1928.....	146	71	83	93
1926.....	149	67	91	95
1924.....	140	68	85	89
1922.....	181	69	83	111
1920.....	135	64	70	85
1918.....	94	40	45	60
1932 ¹				
Alabama.....	5	3	2	3
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	6	5	3	2
California.....	4	1	2	4
Colorado.....	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	2	2	1	2
Delaware.....	2	2	1	2
Florida.....	7	2	4	2
Georgia.....	3	1	2	2
Idaho.....	2	2	2	2
Illinois.....	3	5	1	3
Indiana.....	8	1	2	3
Iowa.....	5	1	5	1
Kansas.....	3	1	1	3
Kentucky.....	2	2	1	2
Louisiana.....	4	3	2	3
Maine.....	2	1		2
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	3	1	1	2
Minnesota.....	4	2	4	2
Mississippi.....	5	2	1	3
Missouri.....	2	1	2	1
Montana.....	1	1	1	1
Nebraska.....	7	2	5	4
Nevada.....	4	2	3	2
New Hampshire.....	3	2	2	2
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	3	2	2	2
New York.....	5	1	3	3
North Carolina.....	4	2	1	2
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	1
Ohio.....	6	1	4	2
Oklahoma.....	5	3	2	5
Oregon.....	4	1	4	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	1	3	3
Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	2
South Carolina.....	9	2	5	2
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	2
Tennessee.....	2	2	1	2
Texas.....	6	3	3	4
Utah.....	3	2	1	3
Vermont.....	5	1	4	1
Virginia.....	9	3	8	3
Washington.....	5	2	4	3
West Virginia.....	2	1	1	2
Wisconsin.....	2	2	2	2
Wyoming.....	2	2	1	2
Hawaii.....	2	2	1	1
Puerto Rico.....	1	1	1	1

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.

TABLE 8.—Number of teachers of teacher-training courses federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

Year or State	Total			Agricultural		Trade and industrial		Home economics	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:									
1932 ¹	851	526	325	200	-----	316	26	23	303
1931.....	882	548	334	183	-----	351	34	18	301
1930.....	843	518	325	193	2	312	22	15	301
1928.....	773	466	307	160	2	274	15	34	290
1926.....	853	528	325	199	2	293	23	38	301
1924.....	1,021	602	419	240	1	331	57	31	361
1922.....	1,196	768	428	248	4	411	40	81	371
1920.....	1,082	657	425	279	14	320	39	42	372
1918.....	524	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1932 ¹									
Alabama.....	42	16	26	8	-----	8	-----	-----	26
Arizona.....	8	7	1	1	-----	6	-----	-----	1
Arkansas.....	7	4	3	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
California.....	27	22	5	11	-----	11	2	-----	3
Colorado.....	42	36	6	11	-----	22	-----	3	6
Connecticut.....	13	11	2	2	-----	9	-----	2	2
Delaware.....	3	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1
Florida.....	6	5	1	2	-----	3	-----	-----	1
Georgia.....	15	8	7	2	-----	6	2	-----	7
Idaho.....	8	4	4	3	-----	1	-----	-----	4
Illinois.....	16	6	10	4	-----	2	-----	-----	10
Indiana.....	28	16	12	7	-----	9	-----	-----	12
Iowa.....	34	14	10	8	-----	6	-----	8	10
Kansas.....	8	4	4	4	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	-----	4
Kentucky.....	7	4	3	3	-----	1	-----	-----	3
Louisiana.....	11	4	7	4	-----	-----	3	-----	4
Maine.....	7	1	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Maryland.....	4	2	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	2
Massachusetts.....	82	54	28	12	-----	42	8	-----	20
Michigan.....	22	13	9	4	-----	9	1	-----	8
Minnesota.....	19	8	11	3	-----	5	-----	-----	11
Mississippi.....	17	8	9	6	-----	2	-----	-----	9
Missouri.....	13	9	4	4	-----	5	-----	-----	4
Montana.....	8	3	5	2	-----	1	-----	-----	5
Nebraska.....	12	7	5	2	-----	5	-----	-----	5
Nevada.....	5	3	2	1	-----	2	-----	-----	2
New Hampshire.....	11	7	4	1	-----	5	-----	1	4
New Jersey.....	22	12	10	3	-----	8	-----	1	10
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	2	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-----	1
New York.....	82	59	23	11	-----	45	9	3	14
North Carolina.....	11	5	6	4	-----	1	-----	-----	6
North Dakota.....	10	5	5	3	-----	2	-----	-----	5
Ohio.....	25	16	9	8	-----	8	-----	-----	9
Oklahoma.....	15	7	8	3	-----	4	-----	-----	8
Oregon.....	7	5	2	3	-----	2	-----	-----	2
Pennsylvania.....	58	45	13	7	-----	36	-----	2	13
Rhode Island.....	34	33	1	3	-----	3	-----	1	2
South Carolina.....	14	10	4	5	-----	5	-----	-----	4
South Dakota.....	7	3	4	2	-----	1	-----	-----	4
Tennessee.....	21	15	6	6	-----	9	-----	-----	6
Texas.....	19	10	9	6	-----	4	1	-----	8
Utah.....	11	5	6	4	-----	1	-----	-----	6
Vermont.....	7	3	4	2	-----	1	-----	-----	4
Virginia.....	26	17	9	6	-----	11	-----	-----	9
Washington.....	7	2	5	1	-----	1	-----	-----	5
West Virginia.....	10	6	4	3	-----	3	-----	-----	4
Wisconsin.....	15	9	6	1	-----	6	-----	2	6
Wyoming.....	5	3	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	2
Hawaii.....	4	4	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	1
Puerto Rico.....	3	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.² Not reported by sex in 1918: Total—agriculture, 116; trade and industry, 95; home economics, 263; unclassified, 50.³ Excluding duplications which can not be eliminated from the detailed distributions.⁴ Itinerant training done largely by personal conference.⁵ No report.

TABLE 9.—Pupils enrolled in vocational teacher-training courses in institutions federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

Year or State	Total			Agricultural		Trade and industrial		Home economics	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:									
1932 ¹	22,468	14,561	7,907	3,129	42	11,432	1,613	-----	6,252
1931	22,088	14,386	7,702	2,874	37	11,512	1,730	-----	5,935
1930	20,736	12,531	8,205	3,290	35	9,241	1,964	-----	6,206
1929	17,572	9,498	8,074	2,301	93	7,194	2,136	3	5,845
1928	19,806	11,596	8,210	3,765	162	7,829	1,822	2	6,226
1924	18,686	11,424	7,262	4,692	55	6,700	1,620	32	5,587
1922	18,771	11,626	7,145	3,966	83	7,137	1,600	204	5,172
1920	12,456	6,985	5,471	2,150	160	4,560	1,590	76	3,576
1918	6,589	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1932 ¹									
Alabama	1,236	923	313	191	-----	732	50	-----	263
Arizona	58	48	10	6	-----	42	-----	-----	10
Arkansas	71	33	38	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	38
California	775	497	278	90	-----	407	96	-----	182
Colorado	772	498	274	259	-----	239	-----	-----	274
Connecticut	186	137	49	21	-----	116	6	-----	43
Delaware	54	40	14	19	-----	21	4	-----	10
Florida	85	70	15	32	-----	38	15	-----	-----
Georgia	367	219	148	84	-----	135	67	-----	81
Idaho	129	73	56	49	-----	24	3	-----	53
Illinois	585	330	255	37	-----	293	152	-----	103
Indiana	567	348	219	50	6	298	16	-----	197
Iowa	710	415	295	40	-----	375	108	-----	187
Kansas	175	30	145	30	-----	(³)	(³)	-----	145
Kentucky	287	144	143	132	-----	12	-----	-----	143
Louisiana	334	113	221	108	-----	5	46	-----	175
Maine	83	13	70	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	70
Maryland	236	209	27	23	-----	186	-----	-----	27
Massachusetts	831	531	300	89	1	442	50	-----	249
Michigan	627	4,529	98	41	-----	4,488	-----	-----	98
Minnesota	509	269	240	79	35	190	124	-----	81
Mississippi	300	153	147	106	-----	47	46	-----	101
Missouri	214	153	61	41	-----	112	10	-----	51
Montana	135	85	50	23	-----	62	-----	-----	50
Nebraska	407	138	269	68	-----	70	12	-----	257
Nevada	46	28	18	9	-----	19	-----	-----	18
New Hampshire	48	24	24	4	-----	20	-----	-----	24
New Jersey	434	291	143	43	-----	248	53	-----	90
New Mexico	52	37	15	13	-----	24	10	-----	5
New York	2,203	1,556	647	101	-----	1,455	209	-----	438
North Carolina	169	71	98	64	-----	7	-----	-----	98
North Dakota	148	84	64	84	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)	-----	64
Ohio	6,657	439	218	63	-----	6,376	139	-----	79
Oklahoma	478	341	137	54	-----	287	3	-----	134
Oregon	373	211	162	15	-----	196	1	-----	161
Pennsylvania	2,618	1,994	624	148	-----	1,846	161	-----	463
Rhode Island	327	196	131	16	-----	180	-----	-----	131
South Carolina	343	258	85	45	-----	213	-----	-----	85
South Dakota	168	25	143	19	-----	6	-----	-----	143
Tennessee	324	181	143	100	-----	81	11	-----	132
Texas	1,942	1,358	584	241	-----	7,117	7,124	-----	460
Utah	502	277	225	212	-----	65	-----	-----	225
Vermont	24	17	7	(⁵)	(⁵)	17	-----	-----	7
Virginia	570	231	339	37	-----	194	85	-----	254
Washington	103	53	50	9	-----	44	-----	-----	50
West Virginia	641	564	77	28	-----	536	5	-----	72
Wisconsin	134	81	53	6	-----	75	-----	-----	53
Wyoming	127	95	32	51	-----	44	-----	-----	32
Hawaii	241	108	133	80	-----	28	7	-----	126
Puerto Rico	63	43	20	23	-----	20	-----	-----	20

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State reports.² Not reported by sex in 1918: Total—agricultural, 1,534; trade and industrial, 1,091; home economics, 3,319; unclassified, 635.³ Itinerant training done largely by personal conference.⁴ Includes trade and industrial pupils of both sexes.⁵ Training in service—no organized classes.⁶ In addition Ohio reports enrollment of 80 in conference leadership, and of 325 in foremanship classes.⁷ Includes those enrolled in foremen training conferences: 971 men, 29 women.

TABLE 10.—Total expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational education and teacher training, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

Year or State	Total	Federal money	State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1932 ¹	\$33,402,402.59	\$8,414,833.75	\$24,987,568.84	\$9,036,174.82	\$15,951,394.02
1931	32,143,192.38	7,978,729.21	24,164,463.17	8,958,973.64	15,305,489.53
1930	29,908,898.72	7,404,223.18	22,504,675.54	8,233,148.77	14,271,526.77
1928	25,715,760.46	6,821,451.75	18,894,308.71	7,028,986.81	11,865,321.90
1926	23,181,700.46	6,548,657.46	16,633,043.00	6,149,081.99	10,483,961.01
1924	18,845,350.92	4,832,880.34	14,012,470.58	5,174,831.06	8,837,639.52
1922	14,812,988.70	3,850,118.78	10,962,869.92	4,523,939.39	6,438,930.53
1920	8,535,163.84	2,476,502.83	6,058,661.01	2,670,284.76	3,388,376.25
1918	3,039,061.15	832,426.82	2,206,634.33	1,024,930.48	1,181,703.85
1932 ¹					
Alabama	712,538.71	214,881.34	497,657.37	332,403.03	165,254.34
Arizona	218,773.66	42,315.32	176,458.34	54,494.72	121,963.62
Arkansas	344,157.85	161,803.65	182,354.20	34,420.65	147,933.55
California	1,628,339.13	334,501.33	1,293,837.80	334,501.33	959,336.47
Colorado	270,626.84	71,447.11	199,179.73	57,362.10	141,817.63
Connecticut	366,758.15	92,512.75	274,245.40	441,636.90	102,608.50
Delaware	85,753.37	31,921.94	53,831.43	12,583.39	41,248.04
Florida	296,124.48	99,881.39	196,243.09	68,072.13	128,170.96
Georgia	525,953.80	237,898.51	288,055.29	124,677.14	163,378.15
Idaho	102,074.15	45,060.61	57,013.54	10,783.50	46,230.04
Illinois	1,591,792.16	455,756.55	1,136,035.61	281,002.95	855,032.66
Indiana	994,308.31	225,511.91	768,796.40	121,604.34	647,192.06
Iowa	412,677.35	188,807.67	223,869.68	13,301.80	210,567.88
Kansas	476,752.14	114,924.26	361,827.88	118,403.58	243,424.30
Kentucky	404,623.57	199,893.75	204,729.82	26,893.86	177,835.96
Louisiana	304,377.96	152,188.98	152,188.98	20,756.12	131,432.86
Maine	105,381.23	52,461.57	52,919.66	24,085.77	28,833.89
Maryland	326,586.39	99,443.23	227,143.16	19,638.94	207,504.22
Massachusetts	2,644,726.19	225,390.81	2,419,335.38	1,233,761.91	1,185,573.47
Michigan	1,017,393.85	300,061.61	717,332.24	168,888.48	548,443.76
Minnesota	568,557.75	188,939.57	379,618.18	102,964.95	276,653.23
Mississippi	570,941.76	180,983.81	389,957.95	146,980.79	242,977.16
Missouri	825,127.48	250,995.02	574,132.46	262,353.29	311,779.17
Montana	124,053.78	48,677.67	75,376.11	25,081.51	50,294.60
Nebraska	346,067.79	103,621.49	242,446.30	57,842.81	184,603.49
Nevada	64,388.59	24,845.80	39,542.79	17,612.76	21,930.03
New Hampshire	73,567.51	31,363.05	42,204.46	10,241.64	31,962.82
New Jersey	837,334.43	225,682.08	611,652.35	306,442.07	305,210.28
New Mexico	108,397.50	42,890.24	65,507.26	15,101.72	50,405.54
New York	4,721,732.00	717,998.93	4,003,733.07	1,583,086.93	2,420,646.14
North Carolina	511,929.62	249,567.65	262,361.97	95,168.19	167,193.78
North Dakota	149,406.48	64,852.78	84,553.70	29,980.06	54,573.64
Ohio	1,603,670.02	425,597.06	1,178,072.96	250,988.46	927,084.50
Oklahoma	419,741.82	190,276.78	229,465.04	43,066.86	186,398.18
Oregon	148,909.44	69,241.46	79,667.98	576.00	79,091.98
Pennsylvania	3,220,366.79	599,745.92	2,620,620.87	1,357,003.79	1,263,617.08
Rhode Island	120,016.74	45,248.65	74,768.09	13,668.76	61,099.33
South Carolina	510,441.16	148,135.30	362,305.86	229,142.38	133,163.48
South Dakota	130,106.01	53,012.61	77,093.40	18,525.12	58,568.28
Tennessee	586,113.39	210,186.75	375,926.64	184,066.60	191,860.04
Texas	1,354,729.81	419,126.14	935,603.67	302,438.72	633,164.95
Utah	208,907.01	41,318.76	167,588.25	12,410.06	155,178.19
Vermont	85,682.78	39,061.33	46,621.45	7,437.93	39,183.52
Virginia	621,948.61	191,422.31	430,526.30	191,308.97	239,217.33
Washington	229,491.02	105,924.58	123,566.44	11,568.36	111,998.08
West Virginia	257,408.87	107,221.59	150,187.28	21,518.40	128,668.88
Wisconsin	1,571,186.65	210,123.83	1,361,062.82	51,278.58	1,309,784.24
Wyoming	110,963.47	31,464.44	79,499.03	21,695.06	57,803.97
Hawaii	193,057.96	36,767.38	156,290.58	156,290.58	-----
Puerto Rico	27,987.06	13,876.48	14,110.58	11,060.83	3,049.75

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.² Includes administrative expenditures from State and local funds not distributed by fields of vocational education in Tables 11 to 15 following: Iowa, 2,607.31; Nevada, 1,348.83; and estimated local expenditure of \$100,000 in Connecticut.³ Wisconsin reports \$255,000 additional State aid to vocational schools, not distributed by type of school aided.

TABLE 11.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational agricultural education, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

Year or State	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1932 ¹	\$10,212,810.78	\$3,688,513.47	\$6,524,297.31	\$2,123,443.05	\$4,400,854.26
1931.....	9,978,628.54	3,461,542.48	6,517,086.06	2,084,542.67	4,432,543.39
1930.....	8,743,382.05	3,173,623.55	5,569,758.50	1,787,246.80	3,782,511.70
1928.....	7,608,913.76	2,844,464.24	4,764,449.52	1,539,661.36	3,224,788.16
1926.....	7,164,460.46	2,656,886.13	4,507,574.33	1,571,426.97	2,936,147.36
1924.....	5,253,912.86	1,897,807.50	3,356,105.36	1,203,486.62	2,152,618.74
1922.....	4,058,440.36	1,435,475.22	2,622,965.14	1,039,487.89	1,583,477.25
1920.....	2,437,236.06	889,886.29	1,547,399.77	678,824.43	868,575.34
1918.....	739,933.27	273,282.08	466,651.19	220,713.98	245,937.21
1932 ¹					
Alabama.....	339,446.85	138,835.61	200,611.24	119,809.74	80,801.50
Arizona.....	62,037.83	18,350.12	43,687.71	2,789.47	40,898.24
Arkansas.....	230,822.73	109,439.53	121,383.20	12,799.36	108,583.84
California.....	432,628.81	99,326.92	333,301.89	99,326.92	233,974.97
Colorado.....	107,194.45	31,508.07	75,686.38	24,582.89	51,103.49
Connecticut.....	46,377.50	23,188.75	23,188.75	23,188.75	-----
Delaware.....	26,094.00	10,762.71	15,331.29	1,484.16	13,847.13
Florida.....	142,114.42	46,319.86	95,794.56	32,613.48	63,181.08
Georgia.....	294,931.46	146,940.73	147,990.73	31,950.30	116,040.43
Idaho.....	44,287.22	21,864.94	22,422.28	1,544.27	20,878.01
Illinois.....	469,030.98	135,675.18	333,355.80	98,840.31	234,515.49
Indiana.....	303,436.00	100,319.67	203,116.33	-----	203,116.33
Iowa.....	213,084.08	106,542.04	106,542.04	1,900.00	104,642.04
Kansas.....	284,388.00	66,494.00	217,894.00	55,491.00	162,403.00
Kentucky.....	259,367.10	129,683.55	129,683.55	1,749.96	127,933.59
Louisiana.....	172,514.46	86,257.23	86,257.23	6,362.50	79,894.73
Maine.....	54,653.57	27,326.73	27,326.84	10,343.86	16,982.98
Maryland.....	72,657.22	35,978.61	36,678.61	6,502.85	30,175.76
Massachusetts.....	195,183.73	26,341.70	168,842.03	76,042.38	92,799.65
Michigan.....	410,267.00	101,626.26	308,640.74	51,513.13	257,127.61
Minnesota.....	268,784.32	94,739.79	174,044.53	41,916.00	132,128.53
Mississippi.....	359,075.21	126,511.73	232,563.48	59,068.47	173,495.01
Missouri.....	364,596.81	125,964.34	238,632.47	122,629.15	116,003.32
Montana.....	64,897.60	24,885.10	40,012.50	7,563.70	32,448.80
Nebraska.....	157,357.47	61,658.30	95,699.17	3,043.21	92,655.96
Nevada.....	14,505.82	7,252.91	7,252.91	22.50	7,230.41
New Hampshire.....	22,701.43	11,350.71	11,350.72	800.00	10,550.72
New Jersey.....	84,846.26	42,345.24	42,501.02	21,708.91	20,792.11
New Mexico.....	42,993.54	21,496.77	21,496.77	1,307.50	20,189.27
New York.....	426,266.62	132,819.85	293,446.77	223,262.50	70,184.27
North Carolina.....	351,277.72	170,427.73	180,849.99	53,494.14	127,355.85
North Dakota.....	73,960.20	36,980.10	36,980.10	2,667.79	34,312.31
Ohio.....	455,373.00	144,059.08	311,313.92	83,377.42	227,936.50
Oklahoma.....	226,137.04	112,831.44	113,305.60	5,162.08	108,143.52
Oregon.....	64,072.06	31,342.71	32,729.35	-----	32,729.35
Pennsylvania.....	791,799.15	191,721.33	600,077.82	375,463.44	224,614.38
Rhode Island.....	16,648.92	8,324.46	8,324.46	4,291.90	4,032.56
South Carolina.....	250,399.02	98,676.58	151,722.44	81,258.96	70,463.48
South Dakota.....	57,652.94	28,547.27	29,105.67	1,999.04	27,106.63
Tennessee.....	364,207.52	125,636.74	238,570.78	112,348.12	126,222.66
Texas.....	598,049.03	248,624.31	349,424.72	58,773.85	290,650.87
Utah.....	73,603.61	16,299.40	57,304.21	3,650.00	53,654.21
Vermont.....	37,184.88	16,092.44	21,092.44	5,000.00	16,092.44
Virginia.....	335,751.82	114,489.77	221,262.05	119,932.75	101,329.30
Washington.....	89,938.45	44,969.20	44,969.25	2,350.00	42,619.25
West Virginia.....	129,355.63	58,224.85	71,130.78	5,530.00	65,600.78
Wisconsin.....	225,435.61	98,783.62	126,651.99	24,910.09	101,741.90
Wyoming.....	47,607.00	11,791.17	35,815.83	4,145.83	31,670.00
Hawaii.....	48,692.86	14,402.57	34,290.29	34,290.29	-----
Puerto Rico.....	9,121.83	4,481.75	4,640.08	4,640.08	-----

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 12.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational trade and industrial education, not including part-time general continuation schools,¹ by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932²

Year or State	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1932 ²	\$10,058,107.24	\$1,870,904.78	\$8,187,202.46	\$2,914,280.27	\$5,272,922.19
1931	9,502,234.16	1,833,417.00	7,668,817.16	2,680,504.04	4,988,313.12
1930	8,814,566.37	1,718,732.72	7,095,833.65	2,538,656.88	4,553,176.77
1928	7,193,997.62	1,599,063.32	5,594,934.30	2,009,177.95	3,585,756.35
1926	6,194,108.39	1,512,544.70	4,681,563.69	1,580,116.95	3,101,446.74
1924	5,059,789.28	1,039,764.22	4,020,025.26	1,359,943.80	2,660,081.26
1922	3,843,561.45	782,500.47	3,061,060.98	1,124,808.14	1,936,252.84
1920	2,408,919.48	509,385.27	1,899,534.21	786,567.92	1,112,966.29
1918	³ 1,536,438.95	³ 307,374.57	³ 1,229,064.38	³ 497,988.39	³ 731,075.99
1932 ²					
Alabama	103,770.02	25,675.03	78,094.99	47,779.01	30,315.98
Arizona	31,733.54	8,530.62	23,202.92	7,336.15	15,866.77
Arkansas	21,809.00	8,206.49	13,602.51	3,250.17	10,352.34
California	741,434.42	123,311.69	618,122.73	123,311.69	494,811.04
Colorado	73,045.51	18,193.37	54,852.14	18,193.37	36,658.77
Connecticut	426,224.88	39,837.12	386,387.76	383,779.26	2,608.50
Delaware	27,434.50	7,361.25	20,073.25	207.25	19,866.00
Florida	41,451.90	13,454.04	27,997.86	8,889.80	19,108.06
Georgia	47,123.06	23,561.53	23,561.53	10,936.16	12,625.37
Idaho	14,687.84	7,323.92	7,363.92	1,961.87	5,402.05
Illinois	349,929.10	104,978.73	244,950.37	69,985.82	174,964.55
Indiana	384,019.52	62,951.20	321,068.32	61,163.05	259,905.27
Iowa	33,013.50	16,506.74	16,506.76	-----	16,506.76
Kansas	63,003.10	17,683.00	45,320.10	15,508.26	29,811.84
Kentucky	34,522.60	17,261.30	17,261.30	-----	17,261.30
Louisiana	52,720.44	26,360.22	26,360.22	-----	26,360.22
Maine	14,808.04	7,404.02	7,404.02	2,467.99	4,936.03
Maryland	175,699.00	27,759.35	147,939.65	1,894.53	146,045.12
Massachusetts	1,408,781.72	84,025.49	1,324,756.23	662,378.11	662,378.12
Michigan	333,186.95	95,500.00	237,686.95	47,750.00	189,936.95
Minnesota	148,455.38	28,814.10	119,641.28	5,050.25	114,591.03
Mississippi	9,037.73	3,600.25	5,437.48	1,744.65	3,692.83
Missouri	214,171.09	44,281.22	169,889.87	45,381.22	124,508.65
Montana	9,114.87	3,771.31	5,343.56	2,723.00	2,620.56
Nebraska	29,197.35	12,333.20	16,864.15	9,659.18	7,204.97
Nevada	17,632.50	5,759.12	11,873.38	4,312.13	7,561.25
New Hampshire	26,795.08	7,976.84	18,818.24	-----	18,818.24
New Jersey	507,776.75	71,720.25	436,056.50	218,028.25	218,028.25
New Mexico	11,611.00	5,805.50	5,805.50	947.50	4,858.00
New York	1,453,719.07	289,554.67	1,164,164.40	456,952.34	707,212.06
North Carolina	35,096.44	17,548.22	17,548.22	6,714.14	10,834.08
North Dakota	18,980.00	8,000.00	10,980.00	10,980.00	-----
Ohio	614,616.46	136,803.01	477,813.45	75,070.78	402,742.67
Oklahoma	37,580.98	18,221.34	19,359.64	1,819.65	17,539.99
Oregon	38,318.24	18,091.77	20,226.47	334.00	19,892.47
Pennsylvania	1,291,310.86	216,545.07	1,074,765.79	447,816.47	626,949.32
Rhode Island	80,399.16	25,451.13	54,948.03	994.76	53,953.27
South Carolina	45,831.00	10,471.00	35,360.00	26,660.00	8,700.00
South Dakota	12,133.62	6,066.81	6,066.81	-----	6,066.81
Tennessee	40,095.40	16,298.43	23,796.97	12,836.85	10,960.12
Texas	167,810.61	51,328.85	116,481.76	54,916.63	61,565.13
Utah	3,266.80	1,127.15	2,139.65	470.00	1,669.65
Vermont	19,636.54	9,049.63	10,586.91	-----	10,586.91
Virginia	125,834.64	23,299.40	102,535.24	14,602.67	87,932.57
Washington	43,446.45	20,183.85	23,262.60	-----	23,262.60
West Virginia	33,938.78	13,327.40	20,611.38	2,210.75	18,400.63
Wisconsin	568,781.45	54,152.11	514,629.34	(⁴)	514,629.34
Wyoming	18,390.00	4,666.67	13,723.33	4,353.33	9,370.00
Hawaii	50,159.18	7,501.62	42,657.56	42,657.56	-----
Puerto Rico	6,571.17	3,269.75	3,301.42	251.67	3,049.75

¹ Total expenditure for trade and industrial education may be found by combining Tables 12 and 13.² Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Includes expenditure for part-time general continuation schools not separately reported in 1918.⁴ Wisconsin reports \$225,000 State aid to vocational schools not distributed by type of school aided.

TABLE 13.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for trade and industrial part-time general continuation schools, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932 ¹

Year or State	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1932 ¹	\$5,367,616.55	\$675,995.17	\$4,691,621.38	\$1,456,207.30	\$3,235,414.08
1931.....	5,306,308.17	745,127.33	4,561,180.84	1,549,152.26	3,012,028.58
1930.....	5,465,513.22	790,797.96	4,674,715.26	1,554,376.95	3,120,338.31
1928.....	4,826,658.19	855,381.73	3,971,276.46	1,369,896.24	2,601,880.22
1926.....	4,456,729.40	891,229.01	3,565,500.39	1,211,592.02	2,353,908.37
1924.....	3,495,695.27	549,760.22	2,945,935.05	921,762.84	2,024,172.21
1922.....	2,574,215.87	388,406.58	2,185,809.29	763,365.50	1,422,443.79
1920.....	987,807.17	190,259.48	797,547.69	213,279.56	584,268.13
1918.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1932 ¹					
Alabama.....	4,671.00	2,335.50	2,335.50	1,167.75	1,167.75
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	10,428.98	5,214.49	5,214.49	4,089.49	1,125.00
California.....	3 128,443.74	13,015.80	3 115,427.94	13,015.80	3 102,412.14
Colorado.....	12,628.75	30.00	12,598.75	30.00	12,568.75
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	9,906.41	2,638.75	7,267.66	32.75	7,234.91
Florida.....	41,646.95	12,535.59	29,111.36	8,017.64	21,093.72
Georgia.....	31,350.90	15,675.45	15,675.45	9,189.64	6,485.81
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	294,233.90	92,569.81	201,664.09	54,547.14	147,116.95
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	32,540.17	16,270.08	16,270.09	.....	16,270.09
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2,809.64	1,404.82	1,404.82	.....	1,404.82
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8,889.00	4,444.50	4,444.50	23.67	4,420.83
Massachusetts.....	609,908.83	47,389.08	562,519.75	281,259.88	281,259.87
Michigan.....	69,510.20	19,918.00	49,592.20	9,959.00	39,633.20
Minnesota.....	49,130.00	24,564.99	24,565.01	12,282.47	12,282.54
Mississippi.....	31,943.72	11,246.84	20,696.88	5,936.34	14,760.54
Missouri.....	21,549.07	10,774.52	10,774.55	10,774.55	.....
Montana.....	6,415.92	3,100.08	3,315.84	1,240.68	2,075.16
Nebraska.....	2,819.45	1,409.72	1,409.73	1,409.73	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	106,100.00	45,329.92	60,770.08	16,800.00	43,970.08
New Mexico.....	900.00	450.00	450.00	.....	450.00
New York.....	2,578,740.83	171,476.43	2,407,264.40	807,397.79	1,599,866.61
North Carolina.....	21,396.88	10,698.44	10,698.44	3,376.50	7,321.94
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	191,920.65	21,193.39	170,727.26	12,764.12	157,963.14
Oklahoma.....	35,563.06	17,781.53	17,781.53	.....	17,781.53
Oregon.....	1,800.00	260.00	1,540.00	.....	1,540.00
Pennsylvania.....	493,193.33	69,728.02	423,465.31	178,088.38	245,376.93
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	13,208.29	5,788.29	7,420.00	5,420.00	2,000.00
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	30,587.55	15,127.83	15,459.72	8,598.09	6,861.63
Texas.....	18,083.45	6,400.28	11,683.17	7,162.30	4,520.87
Utah.....	86,706.05	8,739.50	77,966.55	580.00	77,386.55
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	9,742.70	4,235.94	5,506.76	1,576.83	3,929.93
Washington.....	33,858.69	12,007.61	21,851.08	.....	21,851.08
West Virginia.....	1,626.00	578.00	1,048.00	470.00	578.00
Wisconsin.....	372,169.30	314.59	371,854.71	.....	371,854.71
Wyoming.....	1,698.00	849.00	849.00	.....	849.00
Hawaii.....	1,495.14	498.38	996.76	996.76	.....
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.² In 1918 all types of part-time schools were included under part-time trade extension schools. (See Table 12.)³ Does not include expenditure of \$482,720.43 of local money for instruction costs of trade and industrial general continuation schools, not allocated for matching Federal funds.

TABLE 14.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational home economics education, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

Year or State	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1932 ¹	\$5, 129, 039. 10	\$1, 130, 398. 29	\$3, 998, 640. 81	\$1, 402, 952. 55	\$2, 595, 688. 26
1931.....	4, 751, 274. 46	876, 890. 91	3, 874, 383. 55	1, 365, 280. 90	2, 509, 102. 65
1930.....	4, 382, 036. 65	678, 225. 71	3, 703, 810. 94	1, 286, 530. 07	2, 417, 280. 87
1928.....	3, 721, 132. 23	492, 158. 26	3, 228, 973. 97	1, 073, 784. 28	2, 155, 189. 69
1926.....	3, 137, 391. 82	499, 631. 33	2, 637, 760. 49	810, 624. 49	1, 827, 136. 00
1924.....	2, 744, 635. 63	331, 860. 81	2, 412, 774. 82	740, 318. 18	1, 672, 456. 64
1922.....	2, 118, 562. 96	245, 885. 87	1, 872, 677. 09	671, 382. 76	1, 201, 294. 33
1920.....	1, 054, 489. 05	155, 768. 24	898, 720. 81	329, 633. 53	569, 087. 28
1918.....	334, 548. 49	57, 773. 82	276, 774. 67	114, 790. 69	161, 983. 98
1932 ¹					
Alabama.....	183, 026. 20	26, 395. 76	156, 630. 44	111, 575. 29	45, 055. 15
Arizona.....	82, 195. 83	5, 434. 58	76, 761. 25	17, 342. 64	59, 418. 61
Arkansas.....	47, 619. 40	23, 778. 29	23, 841. 11	3, 036. 61	20, 804. 50
California.....	233, 838. 94	52, 850. 31	180, 988. 63	52, 850. 31	128, 138. 32
Colorado.....	41, 022. 35	11, 715. 67	29, 306. 68	4, 555. 84	24, 750. 84
Connecticut.....	37, 085. 62	16, 346. 58	20, 739. 04	20, 739. 04	-----
Delaware.....	3, 198. 46	1, 599. 23	1, 599. 23	1, 599. 23	-----
Florida.....	48, 259. 15	16, 245. 87	32, 013. 28	7, 225. 18	24, 788. 10
Georgia.....	87, 009. 67	27, 936. 77	59, 072. 90	31, 136. 13	27, 936. 77
Idaho.....	24, 113. 35	6, 378. 88	17, 734. 47	902. 51	16, 831. 96
Illinois.....	374, 229. 50	77, 072. 89	297, 156. 61	34, 554. 35	262, 602. 26
Indiana.....	225, 299. 63	35, 758. 49	189, 541. 14	31, 725. 51	157, 815. 63
Iowa.....	61, 023. 00	29, 282. 94	31, 740. 06	-----	31, 740. 06
Kansas.....	73, 505. 00	15, 366. 00	58, 139. 00	15, 789. 00	42, 350. 00
Kentucky.....	62, 472. 50	31, 236. 25	31, 236. 25	-----	31, 236. 25
Louisiana.....	49, 189. 46	24, 594. 73	24, 594. 73	1, 325. 00	23, 269. 73
Maine.....	15, 461. 65	7, 730. 82	7, 730. 83	2, 576. 94	5, 153. 89
Maryland.....	38, 517. 06	17, 919. 14	20, 597. 92	2, 539. 01	18, 058. 91
Massachusetts.....	335, 641. 21	37, 369. 54	298, 271. 67	149, 135. 84	149, 135. 83
Michigan.....	131, 799. 00	46, 702. 00	85, 097. 00	23, 351. 00	61, 746. 00
Minnesota.....	49, 049. 10	19, 854. 21	29, 194. 89	13, 643. 76	15, 551. 13
Mississippi.....	117, 430. 55	23, 189. 87	94, 240. 68	63, 827. 22	30, 413. 46
Missouri.....	152, 146. 64	40, 859. 52	111, 287. 12	40, 019. 92	71, 267. 20
Montana.....	20, 582. 90	6, 948. 51	13, 634. 39	4, 043. 94	9, 590. 45
Nebraska.....	115, 678. 00	16, 352. 11	99, 325. 89	21, 816. 78	77, 509. 11
Nevada.....	12, 804. 74	2, 785. 42	10, 019. 32	3, 633. 45	6, 385. 87
New Hampshire.....	5, 187. 72	2, 593. 86	2, 593. 86	-----	2, 593. 86
New Jersey.....	83, 845. 86	39, 006. 20	44, 839. 66	22, 419. 82	22, 419. 84
New Mexico.....	35, 401. 39	6, 392. 42	29, 008. 97	5, 105. 17	23, 903. 80
New York.....	72, 056. 89	28, 673. 69	43, 383. 20	-----	43, 383. 20
North Carolina.....	63, 208. 35	30, 485. 15	32, 723. 20	16, 958. 27	15, 764. 93
North Dakota.....	36, 053. 62	9, 876. 35	26, 177. 27	6, 500. 00	19, 677. 27
Ohio.....	223, 356. 29	69, 188. 84	154, 167. 45	21, 757. 34	132, 410. 11
Oklahoma.....	55, 757. 12	21, 849. 08	33, 908. 04	11, 406. 98	22, 501. 06
Oregon.....	24, 719. 14	9, 546. 98	15, 172. 16	242. 00	14, 930. 16
Pennsylvania.....	465, 988. 14	42, 992. 05	422, 996. 09	257, 203. 46	165, 792. 63
Rhode Island.....	6, 227. 00	3, 113. 50	3, 113. 50	-----	3, 113. 50
South Carolina.....	171, 549. 84	18, 980. 84	152, 569. 00	100, 569. 00	52, 000. 00
South Dakota.....	38, 059. 67	8, 398. 53	29, 661. 14	9, 831. 58	19, 829. 56
Tennessee.....	103, 795. 55	31, 727. 11	72, 068. 44	31, 752. 80	40, 315. 64
Texas.....	476, 535. 38	68, 614. 69	407, 920. 69	160, 963. 61	246, 957. 08
Utah.....	24, 971. 18	5, 152. 71	19, 818. 47	1, 467. 29	18, 351. 18
Vermont.....	8, 232. 60	4, 116. 30	4, 116. 30	-----	4, 116. 30
Virginia.....	84, 877. 32	29, 592. 74	55, 284. 58	23, 696. 00	31, 588. 58
Washington.....	36, 221. 49	15, 983. 21	20, 238. 28	1, 200. 00	19, 038. 28
West Virginia.....	58, 044. 85	21, 047. 18	36, 997. 67	6, 335. 78	30, 661. 89
Wisconsin.....	341, 864. 46	32, 840. 07	309, 024. 39	-----	309, 024. 39
Wyoming.....	22, 807. 26	4, 157. 60	18, 649. 66	2, 884. 69	15, 764. 97
Hawaii.....	68, 079. 07	4, 364. 81	63, 714. 26	63, 714. 26	-----
Puerto Rico.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 15.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational June

Year or State	Total for all types of teacher training	For training agricultural teachers			
		Total	Federal money	State money	Local money
Total:					
1932 ¹	\$2, 530, 872. 78	\$801, 712. 48	\$333, 562. 25	\$365, 796. 35	\$102, 353. 88
1931.....	2, 600, 746. 68	851, 555. 54	350, 543. 43	384, 765. 21	116, 246. 90
1930.....	2, 453, 400. 43	826, 443. 55	352, 635. 67	364, 893. 15	108, 914. 73
1928.....	2, 359, 044. 94	811, 764. 87	352, 215. 59	359, 091. 13	100, 458. 15
1926.....	2, 229, 010. 39	797, 143. 19	346, 111. 73	354, 833. 06	96, 198. 70
1924.....	2, 291, 317. 88	755, 938. 16	341, 933. 29	313, 887. 91	100, 116. 96
1922.....	2, 218, 208. 06	740, 051. 06	337, 590. 20	309, 105. 27	93, 355. 59
1920.....	1, 646, 662. 08	556, 580. 32	250, 835. 31	232, 013. 23	73, 731. 78
1918.....	428, 140. 44	121, 244. 10	56, 642. 57	53, 023. 21	11, 578. 32
1932 ¹					
Alabama.....	81, 624. 64	24, 134. 04	8, 618. 78	15, 515. 26	-----
Arizona.....	42, 806. 46	11, 856. 71	2, 733. 38	9, 123. 33	-----
Arkansas.....	33, 477. 74	16, 126. 99	7, 682. 43	3, 936. 41	4, 608. 15
California.....	91, 993. 22	28, 316. 31	14, 158. 16	14, 158. 15	-----
Colorado.....	36, 735. 78	10, 239. 58	3, 333. 33	3, 119. 05	3, 787. 20
Connecticut.....	27, 070. 15	7, 229. 72	3, 604. 95	3, 624. 77	-----
Delaware.....	19, 120. 00	7, 940. 00	3, 970. 00	3, 970. 00	-----
Florida.....	22, 652. 06	8, 004. 10	4, 002. 05	4, 002. 05	-----
Georgia.....	65, 538. 71	25, 949. 27	10, 469. 53	15, 441. 32	38. 42
Idaho.....	18, 985. 74	9, 885. 74	4, 942. 87	2, 927. 63	2, 015. 24
Illinois.....	104, 368. 68	34, 004. 60	16, 966. 31	7, 436. 51	9, 601. 78
Indiana.....	81, 553. 16	26, 073. 88	6, 513. 16	13, 047. 55	6, 513. 17
Iowa.....	70, 409. 29	20, 444. 91	8, 082. 35	3, 286. 09	9, 076. 47
Kansas.....	55, 856. 04	19, 942. 11	5, 349. 88	9, 574. 97	5, 017. 26
Kentucky.....	45, 451. 73	19, 080. 44	7, 333. 04	11, 747. 40	-----
Louisiana.....	29, 953. 60	12, 506. 24	6, 253. 12	5, 351. 77	901. 35
Maine.....	20, 457. 97	5, 485. 81	2, 742. 89	1, 928. 22	814. 70
Maryland.....	30, 824. 11	9, 639. 90	4, 218. 63	2, 190. 22	3, 231. 05
Massachusetts.....	95, 210. 70	23, 435. 87	6, 187. 86	17, 248. 01	-----
Michigan.....	72, 630. 70	19, 001. 92	9, 500. 96	9, 500. 96	-----
Minnesota.....	53, 138. 95	15, 991. 24	6, 171. 16	9, 820. 08	-----
Mississippi.....	53, 454. 55	23, 025. 37	6, 904. 41	8, 061. 21	8, 059. 75
Missouri.....	72, 663. 87	30, 001. 57	11, 760. 73	18, 240. 84	-----
Montana.....	23, 492. 49	10, 340. 33	3, 980. 70	4, 718. 98	1, 640. 65
Nebraska.....	41, 015. 52	7, 382. 74	2, 412. 00	3, 512. 41	1, 458. 33
Nevada.....	18, 096. 70	5, 359. 05	2, 679. 52	2, 679. 53	-----
New Hampshire.....	18, 883. 28	2, 601. 67	1, 300. 83	1, 300. 84	-----
New Jersey.....	54, 765. 56	11, 764. 69	5, 860. 37	5, 904. 32	-----
New Mexico.....	17, 491. 57	6, 300. 01	3, 149. 91	2, 817. 11	332. 99
New York.....	190, 948. 59	42, 289. 72	21, 144. 86	21, 144. 86	-----
North Carolina.....	40, 950. 23	17, 869. 01	8, 867. 65	4, 766. 88	4, 234. 48
North Dakota.....	20, 412. 66	8, 990. 58	4, 495. 29	3, 911. 23	584. 06
Ohio.....	118, 403. 62	42, 118. 87	18, 683. 40	20, 435. 47	3, 000. 00
Oklahoma.....	64, 703. 62	16, 501. 64	6, 531. 13	4, 507. 09	5, 463. 42
Oregon.....	20, 000. 00	6, 530. 00	3, 265. 00	-----	3, 265. 00
Pennsylvania.....	178, 075. 31	45, 672. 40	17, 527. 02	27, 580. 16	565. 22
Rhode Island.....	16, 741. 66	5, 049. 28	2, 524. 64	2, 524. 64	-----
South Carolina.....	29, 453. 01	12, 302. 25	6, 113. 02	6, 189. 23	-----
South Dakota.....	22, 259. 78	8, 468. 89	3, 602. 26	2, 546. 90	2, 319. 73
Tennessee.....	47, 427. 37	19, 824. 13	9, 291. 66	7, 516. 61	3, 015. 86
Texas.....	94, 251. 34	37, 031. 51	16, 248. 72	7, 996. 34	12, 786. 45
Utah.....	20, 359. 37	5, 770. 44	2, 708. 39	1, 551. 65	1, 510. 40
Vermont.....	20, 628. 76	5, 442. 26	2, 221. 13	1, 080. 56	2, 140. 57
Virginia.....	65, 742. 13	23, 468. 10	6, 601. 48	16, 859. 62	7. 00
Washington.....	26, 025. 94	7, 207. 54	3, 602. 76	2, 464. 60	1, 140. 18
West Virginia.....	34, 443. 61	10, 963. 81	4, 877. 12	1, 486. 69	4, 600. 00
Wisconsin.....	62, 935. 83	10, 757. 67	5, 139. 62	5, 143. 05	475. 00
Wyoming.....	20, 461. 21	7, 664. 37	3, 793. 29	3, 721. 08	150. 00
Hawaii.....	24, 631. 71	11, 632. 46	3, 500. 41	8, 132. 05	-----
Puerto Rico.....	12, 294. 06	4, 092. 74	2, 040. 09	2, 052. 65	-----

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.

teacher training, by years, 1918 to 1932, and by States for the year ended 30, 1932¹

For training trade and industrial teachers				For training home-economics teachers			
Total	Federal money	State money	Local money	Total	Federal money	State money	Local money
\$855,358.96	\$364,573.21	\$396,368.58	\$94,417.17	\$873,801.34	\$350,886.58	\$373,170.58	\$149,744.18
848,913.55	358,036.02	396,894.42	93,983.11	900,277.59	353,171.68	393,234.14	153,871.77
770,801.90	342,345.01	348,342.64	80,114.25	856,154.98	347,862.56	353,102.28	155,190.14
743,108.37	337,890.56	349,499.12	55,718.69	804,171.70	340,278.04	322,363.02	141,530.64
706,216.15	326,254.61	322,664.00	55,298.34	725,649.95	315,999.95	297,824.50	111,825.50
716,912.58	323,101.77	320,624.53	73,186.28	818,467.14	348,652.53	314,807.18	155,007.43
699,720.69	323,514.14	316,548.37	59,658.18	778,436.31	336,746.30	290,241.46	142,448.55
490,654.69	226,764.66	210,199.28	53,690.75	599,427.07	253,603.58	219,766.81	126,056.68
81,785.30	38,998.81	36,253.67	6,532.82	205,800.16	89,313.44	91,891.19	24,595.53
35,810.68	7,000.94	20,895.78	7,913.96	21,679.92	6,019.72	15,660.20	2,050.00
17,660.85	3,750.68	10,180.17	3,730.00	13,288.90	3,515.94	7,722.96	2,305.61
6,321.26	3,032.97	3,134.18	154.11	11,029.49	4,549.45	4,174.43	2,305.61
41,981.52	20,990.76	20,990.76	-----	21,695.39	10,847.69	10,847.70	-----
15,491.63	3,333.34	3,547.66	8,610.63	11,004.57	3,333.33	3,333.29	4,337.95
7,588.31	3,409.29	4,179.02	-----	12,252.12	6,126.06	6,126.06	-----
4,640.00	2,320.00	2,020.00	300.00	6,540.00	3,270.00	3,270.00	-----
6,643.86	3,321.93	3,321.93	-----	8,004.10	4,002.05	4,002.05	-----
19,511.99	6,840.00	12,671.99	-----	20,077.45	6,474.50	13,351.60	251.35
4,200.00	2,100.00	2,091.18	8.82	4,900.00	2,450.00	1,356.04	1,093.96
28,612.51	14,292.16	8,601.40	5,718.95	41,751.57	14,201.47	7,037.42	20,512.68
27,018.42	11,609.21	3,800.00	11,609.21	28,460.86	8,360.18	11,868.23	8,232.45
13,498.92	6,061.76	2,771.21	4,665.95	36,465.46	6,061.76	2,737.19	27,666.51
17,796.98	5,553.29	12,243.69	-----	18,116.95	4,478.09	9,796.66	3,842.20
7,387.85	3,595.31	3,792.54	-----	18,983.44	9,379.48	9,603.96	-----
7,196.62	3,598.31	2,591.48	1,006.83	10,250.74	5,125.37	5,125.37	-----
4,071.40	2,035.65	1,969.09	66.66	10,900.76	5,221.46	4,799.67	879.63
11,786.74	5,061.32	3,329.55	3,395.87	9,397.47	6,061.68	3,159.11	2,176.68
38,498.48	13,329.81	25,168.67	-----	33,276.35	10,747.33	22,529.02	-----
32,463.33	16,231.67	16,231.66	-----	21,165.45	10,582.72	10,582.73	-----
17,589.40	7,401.85	8,087.55	2,100.00	19,558.31	7,393.47	12,164.84	-----
8,269.47	4,134.73	4,134.74	-----	22,159.71	5,395.98	4,208.16	12,555.57
20,084.01	8,524.17	11,559.84	-----	22,578.29	8,830.52	13,747.77	-----
5,495.51	2,574.18	2,771.33	150.00	7,656.65	3,417.79	2,019.88	2,218.98
13,721.34	3,590.91	7,464.45	2,665.98	19,911.44	5,865.25	10,937.05	3,109.14
7,414.12	3,707.06	3,054.56	652.50	5,323.53	2,661.77	2,561.76	100.00
9,526.84	4,763.42	4,763.42	-----	6,754.77	3,377.39	3,377.38	-----
17,531.72	8,733.11	8,795.61	-----	25,469.15	12,686.99	12,782.16	-----
4,092.88	2,046.41	1,896.47	150.00	7,098.68	3,549.23	3,027.97	521.48
87,053.41	43,526.70	43,526.71	-----	61,605.46	30,802.73	30,802.73	-----
9,655.01	4,827.45	4,265.06	562.50	13,426.21	6,713.01	5,593.20	1,120.00
4,710.14	2,145.07	2,565.07	-----	6,711.94	3,355.97	3,355.97	-----
42,638.77	19,797.49	21,609.20	1,232.08	33,645.98	15,871.85	15,974.13	1,800.00
28,485.79	6,531.13	14,526.87	7,427.79	19,716.19	6,531.13	5,644.19	7,540.87
8,950.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,475.00	4,520.00	2,260.00	2,260.00	2,260.00
60,621.68	30,052.08	30,407.74	161.86	71,781.23	31,180.35	40,444.14	156.74
5,880.21	2,928.84	2,951.37	-----	5,812.17	2,906.08	2,906.09	-----
9,569.40	4,698.74	4,698.74	-----	7,581.36	3,406.83	4,174.53	-----
4,012.49	1,926.82	1,812.50	273.17	9,778.40	4,470.92	2,335.10	2,972.38
11,150.29	4,835.62	4,953.40	1,361.27	16,452.95	7,269.36	6,060.73	3,122.66
26,705.11	12,938.16	6,021.88	7,745.07	30,514.72	14,971.13	6,604.11	8,939.48
4,541.73	2,267.90	2,273.83	-----	10,047.20	5,023.71	2,417.29	2,606.20
8,183.14	4,091.57	276.81	3,814.76	7,003.36	3,490.26	1,080.56	2,432.54
19,656.05	6,601.49	10,011.34	3,043.22	22,617.98	6,601.49	4,629.76	11,386.73
8,466.59	4,071.07	3,316.57	1,078.95	10,351.81	5,106.88	2,237.19	3,007.74
12,306.68	4,627.12	2,901.98	4,777.58	11,173.12	4,539.92	2,583.20	4,050.00
33,534.50	12,819.22	15,150.83	5,564.45	18,643.66	6,074.60	6,074.61	6,494.45
6,110.97	2,870.81	3,240.16	-----	6,685.87	3,335.90	3,349.97	-----
5,974.00	2,986.99	2,987.01	-----	7,025.25	3,512.60	3,512.65	-----
5,246.36	2,609.70	2,636.66	-----	2,954.96	1,475.19	1,479.77	-----

TABLE 16.—Reimbursement of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home expended for each type of school, by years, 1918 to

Year or State	For agricultural schools					For trade and industrial schools
	Total	Evening	Part time	All day	Day unit	Total
Total:						
1932 ¹	\$3, 557, 436. 07	\$67, 244. 55	\$6, 502. 24	\$3, 440, 657. 56	\$43, 031. 72	\$2, 546, 899. 95
1931.....	3, 358, 319. 07	86, 439. 17	3, 956. 97	3, 223, 303. 22	44, 619. 71	2, 578, 544. 33
1930.....	3, 079, 020. 20	69, 965. 04	5, 012. 19	2, 966, 428. 05	37, 614. 92	2, 509, 530. 68
1928.....	2, 779, 887. 94	140, 552. 58	20, 188. 94	2, 521, 722. 52	97, 393. 90	2, 454, 445. 05
1926.....	2, 604, 902. 69	67, 491. 39	15, 362. 12	2, 481, 342. 62	40, 706. 56	2, 403, 773. 71
1924.....	1, 855, 091. 04	57, 237. 31	4, 108. 52	1, 761, 154. 44	32, 590. 77	1, 586, 153. 46
1922.....	1, 485, 475. 22	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1, 170, 907. 05
1920.....	889, 886. 29	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	699, 644. 65
1918.....	273, 282. 08	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	307, 374. 57
1932 ¹						
Alabama.....	132, 085. 61	6, 252. 50	-----	125, 833. 11	-----	28, 010. 53
Arizona.....	18, 350. 12	881. 10	-----	17, 469. 02	-----	8, 530. 62
Arkansas.....	106, 244. 53	4, 334. 20	700. 00	99, 009. 51	2, 200. 82	13, 420. 98
California.....	75, 882. 06	-----	-----	75, 882. 06	-----	136, 327. 49
Colorado.....	29, 034. 32	427. 50	35. 00	28, 571. 82	-----	18, 223. 37
Connecticut.....	21, 448. 75	-----	-----	21, 448. 75	-----	39, 337. 12
Delaware.....	9, 537. 71	-----	-----	9, 537. 71	-----	10, 000. 00
Florida.....	43, 081. 91	412. 50	-----	42, 631. 91	37. 50	25, 989. 63
Georgia.....	140, 240. 77	587. 50	1, 350. 00	138, 303. 27	-----	39, 236. 98
Idaho.....	20, 989. 94	230. 00	191. 12	20, 568. 82	-----	7, 323. 92
Illinois.....	135, 675. 18	-----	-----	135, 675. 18	-----	197, 548. 54
Indiana.....	100, 319. 67	1, 700. 00	-----	98, 619. 67	-----	62, 951. 20
Iowa.....	104, 642. 04	25, 232. 62	371. 25	79, 038. 17	-----	32, 776. 82
Kansas.....	64, 794. 00	-----	-----	64, 794. 00	-----	17, 683. 00
Kentucky.....	127, 933. 59	-----	-----	127, 933. 59	-----	18, 666. 12
Louisiana.....	79, 894. 73	-----	-----	79, 894. 73	-----	26, 360. 22
Maine.....	27, 326. 73	-----	-----	25, 839. 26	1, 487. 47	7, 404. 02
Maryland.....	33, 528. 61	-----	-----	33, 528. 61	-----	32, 203. 85
Massachusetts.....	26, 341. 70	-----	-----	26, 341. 70	-----	131, 414. 57
Michigan.....	100, 226. 26	-----	-----	100, 226. 26	-----	115, 418. 00
Minnesota.....	94, 739. 79	140. 00	81. 00	94, 518. 79	-----	53, 379. 09
Mississippi.....	119, 923. 88	-----	-----	119, 923. 88	-----	14, 847. 09
Missouri.....	124, 314. 34	-----	-----	124, 314. 34	-----	55, 055. 74
Montana.....	24, 885. 10	-----	-----	24, 885. 10	-----	6, 871. 39
Nebraska.....	59, 908. 34	1, 426. 72	762. 75	57, 718. 87	-----	13, 742. 92
Nevada.....	7, 252. 91	45. 00	-----	7, 207. 91	-----	5, 759. 12
New Hampshire.....	10, 550. 71	-----	-----	10, 550. 71	-----	7, 976. 84
New Jersey.....	41, 428. 60	7, 454. 66	-----	33, 973. 94	-----	117, 050. 17
New Mexico.....	20, 871. 77	52. 50	30. 00	19, 539. 27	1, 250. 00	6, 255. 50
New York.....	132, 819. 85	-----	25. 00	127, 164. 08	5, 630. 77	461, 031. 10
North Carolina.....	163, 838. 54	-----	-----	163, 838. 54	-----	28, 246. 66
North Dakota.....	34, 312. 31	-----	-----	34, 312. 31	-----	8, 000. 00
Ohio.....	139, 002. 60	1, 551. 25	2, 812. 12	134, 639. 23	-----	157, 996. 40
Oklahoma.....	108, 031. 44	-----	-----	107, 786. 44	245. 00	36, 002. 87
Oregon.....	31, 342. 71	-----	-----	31, 342. 71	-----	18, 351. 77
Pennsylvania.....	178, 972. 07	-----	-----	151, 322. 19	27, 649. 88	286, 273. 09
Rhode Island.....	8, 324. 46	795. 00	-----	7, 529. 46	-----	25, 451. 13
South Carolina.....	94, 570. 43	14, 973. 50	-----	76, 224. 93	3, 372. 00	16, 259. 29
South Dakota.....	27, 430. 63	300. 00	24. 00	27, 106. 63	-----	6, 066. 81
Tennessee.....	118, 356. 49	-----	-----	118, 356. 49	-----	31, 426. 26
Texas.....	247, 553. 76	-----	-----	247, 553. 76	-----	57, 729. 13
Utah.....	16, 299. 40	150. 00	-----	16, 149. 40	-----	9, 866. 65
Vermont.....	15, 825. 40	-----	-----	15, 825. 40	-----	9, 049. 63
Virginia.....	112, 099. 15	-----	-----	110, 940. 87	1, 158. 28	27, 535. 34
Washington.....	42, 619. 20	-----	-----	42, 619. 20	-----	32, 191. 46
West Virginia.....	55, 124. 85	-----	-----	55, 124. 85	-----	13, 905. 40
Wisconsin.....	98, 783. 62	-----	-----	98, 783. 62	-----	54, 466. 70
Wyoming.....	11, 791. 17	175. 00	105. 00	11, 511. 17	-----	5, 515. 67
Hawaii.....	14, 402. 57	-----	-----	14, 402. 57	-----	8, 000. 00
Puerto Rico.....	4, 481. 75	123. 00	15. 00	4, 343. 75	-----	3, 269. 75

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.² Prior to 1923 agricultural reimbursements were not reported by type of schools.

economics evening, part-time, and all-day schools: Amount of Federal money 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

For trade and industrial schools				For home economics schools			
Evening	Part time		All day	Total	Evening	Part time	All day
	Trade extension	General continuation					
\$334,816.20	\$417,803.70	\$675,995.17	\$1,118,284.88	\$1,095,380.89	\$211,303.83	\$46,496.65	\$837,580.41
376,789.91	434,289.49	745,127.33	1,022,337.60	850,688.80	186,800.70	34,293.80	629,594.30
386,787.45	387,601.59	790,797.96	944,253.68	665,274.19	168,027.04	34,581.63	462,665.52
278,740.91	379,126.99	855,381.73	941,195.42	492,158.26	136,816.59	30,980.22	324,361.45
244,650.93	350,369.35	891,229.01	917,524.42	499,631.33	124,954.20	47,523.72	327,153.41
191,150.99	202,248.45	544,707.22	648,046.78	335,271.81	215,450.56	38,778.06	81,043.19
151,940.25	145,345.81	388,406.58	485,214.41	245,885.87	53,124.43	28,745.75	164,015.69
103,737.16	190,574.67	190,259.48	296,073.44	155,768.24	25,243.09	6,084.84	124,440.31
78,982.67	92,577.30	(3)	136,606.17	57,773.82	542.28	(3)	56,439.97
12,442.04	3,934.27	2,335.50	9,298.72	24,064.53	5,900.46	-----	18,164.07
2,998.85	1,356.00	-----	4,175.77	5,434.58	595.00	1,418.88	3,420.70
546.50	140.00	5,214.49	7,519.99	23,289.75	8,310.25	-----	14,979.50
10,934.17	26,157.52	13,015.80	86,220.00	49,759.23	-----	22,822.83	26,936.40
5,933.50	7,872.61	30.00	4,387.26	11,715.67	465.41	1,598.27	9,651.09
4,958.98	16,529.92	-----	18,348.22	16,346.58	2,743.96	-----	13,602.62
1,683.25	5,678.00	2,638.75	-----	1,599.23	-----	-----	1,599.23
5,102.22	1,297.29	12,535.59	7,054.53	16,123.34	1,687.92	1,385.42	13,050.00
11,526.04	5,318.47	15,675.45	6,717.02	27,936.77	6,317.77	-----	21,619.00
1,975.50	5,348.42	-----	6,378.88	6,378.88	224.00	-----	6,154.88
11,992.25	30,562.77	92,569.81	62,423.71	77,072.89	8,670.00	-----	68,402.89
2,671.20	34,430.00	-----	25,850.00	35,758.49	5,987.00	-----	29,771.49
2,633.00	2,977.87	16,270.08	10,895.87	29,282.94	919.00	-----	28,363.94
7,323.00	2,200.00	-----	8,160.00	13,966.00	4,980.00	-----	8,986.00
1,385.00	700.00	1,404.82	15,176.30	31,236.25	18.75	668.00	30,549.50
6,706.85	9,316.54	-----	10,336.83	23,269.73	825.56	-----	22,444.17
2,429.25	3,359.12	-----	1,615.65	7,730.82	1,982.50	-----	5,748.32
5,998.00	8,088.69	4,444.50	13,672.66	16,919.14	1,792.13	-----	15,127.01
3,950.70	7,616.98	47,389.08	72,457.81	37,369.54	11,791.61	-----	25,577.93
12,554.00	35,078.00	19,918.00	47,868.00	46,702.00	3,620.00	8,270.00	34,812.00
722.75	4,155.00	24,564.99	23,936.35	19,854.21	1,724.76	-----	18,129.45
1,672.94	490.06	11,246.84	1,437.25	21,279.92	275.00	-----	21,004.92
7,485.00	6,266.85	10,774.52	30,529.37	39,759.52	4,873.26	-----	34,886.26
1,537.75	148.00	3,100.08	2,085.56	6,948.51	904.00	-----	6,044.51
6,490.08	3,335.37	1,409.72	2,507.75	16,352.11	5,995.99	-----	10,356.12
1,565.00	1,137.00	-----	3,057.12	2,785.42	25.00	-----	2,760.42
32,375.13	3,440.98	45,329.92	35,904.14	39,006.20	9,642.93	-----	29,363.27
357.00	1,103.00	450.00	4,345.50	6,392.42	1,016.90	-----	5,375.52
44,911.61	-----	171,476.43	244,643.06	28,673.69	28,673.69	-----	-----
10,943.78	2,420.10	10,698.44	4,184.34	29,415.15	8,924.27	-----	20,490.88
84.00	3,929.64	-----	3,986.36	8,376.35	1,904.70	-----	6,471.65
13,862.23	64,504.49	21,193.39	58,436.29	69,188.84	4,784.85	-----	64,403.99
4,309.00	4,910.24	17,781.53	9,002.10	20,299.08	14,289.81	-----	6,009.27
6,000.54	6,883.73	260.00	5,207.50	9,546.98	1,797.58	199.19	7,550.21
14,749.22	26,544.92	69,728.02	175,250.93	38,720.76	4,682.39	-----	34,038.37
3,814.25	12,009.70	-----	9,627.18	3,113.50	2,108.50	-----	1,005.00
5,171.00	-----	5,788.29	5,300.00	16,411.84	4,657.00	-----	11,754.84
397.00	-----	-----	5,669.81	7,586.03	149.75	-----	7,436.28
6,224.41	2,159.50	15,127.83	7,914.52	30,477.11	11,873.00	1,336.50	17,267.61
9,631.67	18,968.16	6,400.28	22,729.02	63,493.51	17,290.21	-----	46,203.30
1,127.15	-----	8,739.50	-----	5,152.71	800.00	-----	4,352.71
1,477.50	5,872.13	-----	1,700.00	4,116.30	67.00	-----	4,049.30
6,833.42	4,942.50	4,235.94	11,523.48	28,212.64	5,883.84	-----	22,328.80
5,202.24	1,127.55	12,007.61	13,854.06	14,783.21	957.37	1,626.59	12,199.25
5,546.25	1,841.64	578.00	5,939.51	19,522.18	1,733.58	875.00	16,913.60
22,426.44	31,725.67	314.59	-----	32,840.07	8,230.65	5,386.02	19,223.40
2,766.67	-----	849.00	1,900.00	4,157.60	300.00	-----	3,857.60
757.87	1,925.00	498.38	4,818.75	4,364.81	906.48	909.95	2,548.38
630.00	-----	-----	2,639.75	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Included in expenditures for trade extension schools.

TABLE 17.—Availability of Federal funds (Smith-Hughes) for home economics, and for all-day and evening schools, by States: Amount expended for home economics compared with 20 per cent of the total allotment for trade, industry, and home economics; and amount expended for all-day and evening schools compared with 66⅔ per cent of the total allotment, for the year ended June 30, 1932

State	Total allotment for trade, industry, and home economics (A)	Home economics schools		All-day and evening schools	
		Maximum amount available (20 per cent of A) ¹	Amount expended ²	Maximum amount available (66⅔ per cent of A)	Amount expended ²
Total	\$3, 083, 265. 27	\$623, 853. 03	\$393, 816. 21	\$2, 057, 510. 18	\$1, 802, 778. 09
<i>1932</i>					
Alabama	32, 611. 15	6, 522. 23		21, 740. 77	21, 740. 76
Arizona	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	1, 469. 38	6, 666. 67	7, 225. 12
Arkansas	16, 776. 23	3, 355. 25	3, 355. 25	11, 184. 15	11, 421. 74
California	182, 301. 17	36, 460. 23	36, 350. 31	121, 534. 11	111, 699. 65
Colorado	22, 779. 21	4, 555. 84	4, 555. 84	15, 186. 14	13, 358. 33
Connecticut	49, 589. 77	9, 917. 95	9, 752. 65	33, 059. 85	33, 059. 85
Delaware	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00		6, 666. 67	1, 683. 25
Florida	33, 290. 52	6, 658. 10	6, 414. 18	22, 193. 68	18, 444. 67
Georgia	39, 236. 98	7, 847. 40		26, 157. 99	18, 243. 06
Idaho	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	6, 666. 67	3, 975. 50
Illinois	246, 935. 68	49, 387. 14	49, 387. 14	164, 623. 79	123, 803. 10
Indiana	78, 689. 02	15, 737. 80	15, 737. 82	52, 459. 35	44, 259. 02
Iowa	42, 908. 77	8, 581. 75	8, 581. 75	28, 605. 85	22, 110. 62
Kansas	31, 978. 49	6, 395. 70	3, 480. 00	21, 318. 99	18, 963. 00
Kentucky	35, 010. 22	7, 002. 04	6, 186. 75	23, 340. 15	22, 080. 05
Louisiana	36, 522. 14	7, 304. 43	6, 996. 48	24, 348. 09	24, 040. 16
Maine	14, 087. 15	2, 817. 43	1, 982. 50	9, 391. 43	6, 027. 40
Maryland	42, 714. 98	8, 543. 00	8, 806. 00	28, 476. 65	28, 476. 66
Massachusetts	167, 878. 22	33, 575. 64	31, 575. 64	111, 918. 81	107, 984. 15
Michigan	144, 684. 11	28, 936. 82	25, 568. 00	96, 456. 07	77, 720. 00
Minnesota	55, 103. 85	11, 020. 77	1, 724. 76	36, 735. 90	26, 383. 86
Mississippi	14, 847. 09	2, 969. 42		9, 898. 06	3, 110. 19
Missouri	81, 459. 38	16, 291. 88	16, 291. 88	54, 306. 25	54, 306. 25
Montana	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	6, 666. 67	5, 623. 31
Nebraska	21, 299. 32	4, 259. 86	4, 259. 86	14, 199. 55	13, 257. 69
Nevada	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	6, 666. 67	6, 622. 12
New Hampshire	11, 965. 26	2, 393. 05		7, 976. 84	7, 976. 84
New Jersey	146, 312. 71	29, 262. 54	29, 262. 54	97, 541. 81	97, 541. 81
New Mexico	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	1, 999. 99	6, 666. 67	6, 702. 49
New York	461, 031. 10	92, 206. 22		307, 354. 07	289, 554. 67
North Carolina	35, 484. 35	7, 096. 87		23, 656. 23	15, 128. 12
North Dakota	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	6, 666. 67	6, 070. 36
Ohio	197, 495. 50	39, 499. 10	39, 499. 10	131, 663. 67	111, 797. 62
Oklahoma	36, 002. 87	7, 200. 57		24, 001. 91	13, 311. 10
Oregon	21, 458. 77	4, 291. 75	3, 107. 00	14, 305. 85	14, 115. 85
Pennsylvania	286, 273. 09	57, 254. 62		190, 848. 73	190, 000. 15
Rhode Island	27, 842. 03	5, 568. 41	2, 390. 90	18, 561. 35	15, 832. 33
South Carolina	16, 259. 29	3, 251. 86		10, 839. 53	10, 471. 29
South Dakota	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	599. 85	6, 666. 67	6, 666. 66
Tennessee	39, 282. 82	7, 856. 56	7, 856. 56	26, 188. 55	20, 558. 99
Texas	104, 691. 96	20, 938. 39	20, 938. 39	69, 794. 64	53, 299. 08
Utah	11, 666. 65	2, 333. 33	1, 800. 00	7, 777. 77	2, 927. 15
Vermont	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	949. 30	6, 666. 67	4, 126. 80
Virginia	34, 419. 18	6, 883. 84	6, 883. 84	22, 946. 12	25, 240. 74
Washington	38, 757. 07	7, 751. 41	6, 565. 61	25, 838. 05	23, 995. 32
West Virginia	21, 535. 80	4, 307. 16	3, 870. 27	14, 357. 20	14, 481. 03
Wisconsin	68, 083. 37	13, 616. 67	13, 616. 67	45, 388. 91	30, 657. 09
Wyoming	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	6, 666. 67	6, 666. 67
Hawaii	10, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	6, 666. 67	6, 666. 67
Puerto Rico	24, 000. 00	12, 000. 00		16, 000. 00	3, 269. 75

¹ In the case of Puerto Rico one-half.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 18.—Availability of Federal funds (Smith-Hughes) for each class of teacher training, by States: Amount expended for training teachers of agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics, compared with 60 per cent of the total allotment for maintenance of teacher training, for the year ended June 30, 1932

State	Total allotment (A)	Maximum amount available for any one class of training (60 per cent of A)	Amount expended for training teachers ¹		
			Of agriculture	Of trade and industry	Of home economics
Total.....	\$1, 108, 358.52	\$665, 015.11	\$333, 562.25	\$364, 573.21	\$350, 886.58
<i>1932</i>					
Alabama.....	21, 639.44	12, 983.66	8, 618.78	7, 000.94	6, 019.72
Arizona.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	2, 733.38	3, 750.68	3, 515.94
Arkansas.....	15, 164.85	9, 098.91	7, 582.43	3, 032.97	4, 549.45
California.....	46, 425.18	27, 855.11	14, 158.16	20, 990.76	10, 847.69
Colorado.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 333.33	3, 333.34	3, 333.33
Connecticut.....	13, 140.30	7, 884.18	3, 604.95	3, 409.29	6, 126.06
Delaware.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 970.00	2, 320.00	3, 270.00
Florida.....	12, 006.16	7, 203.70	4, 002.05	3, 321.93	4, 002.05
Georgia.....	23, 784.03	14, 270.42	10, 469.53	6, 840.00	6, 474.50
Idaho.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	4, 942.87	2, 100.00	2, 450.00
Illinois.....	62, 398.95	37, 439.37	16, 966.31	14, 292.16	14, 201.47
Indiana.....	26, 482.55	15, 889.53	6, 513.16	11, 609.21	8, 360.18
Iowa.....	20, 205.87	12, 123.52	8, 082.35	6, 061.76	6, 061.76
Kansas.....	15, 351.69	9, 229.01	5, 349.88	5, 553.29	4, 478.09
Kentucky.....	21, 380.55	12, 828.33	7, 333.04	3, 595.31	9, 379.48
Louisiana.....	17, 185.58	10, 311.35	6, 253.12	3, 598.31	5, 125.37
Maine.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	2, 742.89	2, 035.65	5, 221.46
Maryland.....	13, 341.65	8, 004.99	4, 218.63	5, 061.32	4, 061.68
Massachusetts.....	34, 750.82	20, 850.49	6, 187.86	13, 329.81	10, 747.33
Michigan.....	39, 597.65	23, 758.59	9, 500.96	16, 231.67	10, 582.72
Minnesota.....	20, 966.48	12, 579.89	6, 171.16	7, 401.85	7, 393.47
Mississippi.....	16, 435.12	9, 861.07	6, 904.41	4, 134.73	5, 395.98
Missouri.....	29, 678.81	17, 807.29	11, 760.73	8, 524.17	8, 830.52
Montana.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 980.70	2, 574.18	3, 417.79
Nebraska.....	11, 268.16	6, 760.90	2, 412.00	3, 590.91	5, 865.25
Nevada.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	2, 679.52	3, 707.06	2, 661.77
New Hampshire.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	1, 300.83	4, 763.42	3, 377.39
New Jersey.....	33, 047.63	19, 828.58	5, 860.37	8, 733.11	12, 686.99
New Mexico.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 149.91	2, 046.41	3, 549.23
New York.....	102, 937.72	61, 762.63	21, 144.86	43, 526.70	30, 802.73
North Carolina.....	25, 924.63	15, 554.78	8, 867.65	4, 827.45	6, 713.01
North Dakota.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	4, 495.29	2, 145.07	3, 355.97
Ohio.....	54, 352.74	32, 611.64	18, 683.40	19, 797.49	15, 871.85
Oklahoma.....	19, 593.39	11, 756.03	6, 531.13	6, 531.13	6, 531.13
Oregon.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 265.00	4, 475.00	2, 260.00
Pennsylvania.....	78, 759.45	47, 255.67	17, 527.02	30, 052.08	31, 180.35
Rhode Island.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	2, 524.64	2, 928.84	2, 906.08
South Carolina.....	14, 218.59	8, 531.15	6, 113.02	4, 698.74	3, 406.83
South Dakota.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 602.26	1, 926.82	4, 470.92
Tennessee.....	21, 396.64	12, 837.98	9, 291.66	4, 835.62	7, 269.36
Texas.....	47, 631.06	28, 578.64	16, 248.72	12, 938.16	14, 971.13
Utah.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	2, 708.39	2, 267.90	5, 023.71
Vermont.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	2, 221.13	4, 091.57	3, 490.26
Virginia.....	19, 804.46	11, 882.68	6, 601.48	6, 601.49	6, 601.49
Washington.....	12, 784.52	7, 670.71	3, 602.76	4, 071.07	5, 106.88
West Virginia.....	14, 140.41	8, 484.25	4, 877.12	4, 627.12	4, 539.92
Wisconsin.....	24, 033.44	14, 420.06	5, 139.62	12, 819.22	6, 074.60
Wyoming.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 793.29	2, 870.81	3, 335.90
Hawaii.....	10, 000.00	6, 000.00	3, 500.41	2, 986.99	3, 512.60
Puerto Rico.....	8, 500.00	5, 100.00	2, 040.09	2, 609.70	1, 475.19

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 19.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the State for vocational agriculture, Smith-Hughes fund, during the year ending June 30, 1933, by States: Fund available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1932, and allotment and amount to be sent to the State for 1933

State	1932			1933	
	Fund available ¹	Expended ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment ³	Amount to be sent to States (d-c) ²
	a	b	c		e
Total.....	\$3, 041, 324. 25	\$2, 957, 670. 37	\$83, 653. 88	\$2, 747, 397. 43	\$2, 663, 743. 55
Alabama.....	106, 018. 23	106, 018. 23	-----	95, 416. 41	95, 416. 41
Arizona.....	15, 926. 19	15, 926. 18	. 01	14, 333. 57	14, 333. 56
Arkansas.....	82, 028. 87	82, 028. 87	-----	73, 825. 98	73, 825. 98
California.....	84, 540. 06	84, 326. 92	213. 14	76, 086. 06	75, 872. 92
Colorado.....	28, 757. 35	24, 582. 90	4, 174. 45	25, 881. 62	21, 707. 17
Connecticut.....	26, 484. 45	23, 188. 75	3, 295. 70	23, 836. 00	20, 540. 30
Delaware.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00
Florida.....	39, 488. 86	39, 488. 86	-----	35, 539. 97	35, 539. 97
Georgia.....	112, 207. 67	112, 207. 67	-----	100, 986. 90	100, 986. 90
Idaho.....	17, 587. 72	17, 252. 72	335. 00	15, 828. 95	15, 493. 95
Illinois.....	111, 199. 48	111, 199. 48	-----	100, 079. 54	100, 079. 54
Indiana.....	80, 412. 77	80, 412. 77	-----	72, 371. 49	72, 371. 49
Iowa.....	83, 146. 09	82, 597. 50	548. 59	74, 831. 48	74, 282. 89
Kansas.....	64, 167. 24	49, 359. 00	14, 808. 24	57, 750. 51	42, 942. 27
Kentucky.....	101, 201. 53	101, 023. 33	178. 20	91, 081. 38	90, 903. 18
Louisiana.....	70, 683. 15	68, 636. 41	2, 046. 74	63, 614. 84	61, 568. 10
Maine.....	26, 528. 15	23, 236. 49	3, 291. 66	23, 875. 34	20, 583. 68
Maryland.....	36, 602. 80	30, 696. 83	5, 905. 97	32, 942. 52	27, 036. 55
Massachusetts.....	23, 310. 27	23, 310. 27	-----	20, 979. 24	20, 979. 24
Michigan.....	85, 855. 27	82, 525. 00	3, 330. 27	77, 269. 75	73, 939. 48
Minnesota.....	72, 816. 70	72, 816. 70	-----	65, 535. 03	65, 535. 03
Mississippi.....	93, 141. 81	93, 141. 81	-----	83, 827. 63	83, 827. 63
Missouri.....	98, 675. 62	98, 675. 62	-----	88, 808. 06	88, 808. 06
Montana.....	19, 875. 51	19, 875. 51	-----	17, 888. 05	17, 888. 05
Nebraska.....	49, 713. 06	47, 366. 66	2, 346. 40	44, 741. 75	42, 395. 35
Nevada.....	10, 000. 00	6, 850. 34	3, 149. 66	9, 000. 00	5, 850. 34
New Hampshire.....	10, 714. 23	9, 932. 59	781. 64	9, 642. 80	8, 861. 16
New Jersey.....	39, 135. 29	39, 135. 29	-----	35, 221. 76	35, 221. 76
New Mexico.....	17, 642. 12	17, 612. 62	29. 50	15, 877. 91	15, 848. 41
New York.....	115, 167. 53	115, 167. 53	-----	103, 650. 77	103, 650. 77
North Carolina.....	131, 572. 98	131, 500. 00	72. 98	118, 415. 68	118, 342. 70
North Dakota.....	31, 635. 26	31, 331. 53	303. 73	28, 471. 74	28, 168. 01
Ohio.....	119, 248. 45	119, 242. 83	5. 62	107, 323. 60	107, 317. 98
Oklahoma.....	87, 756. 55	87, 756. 55	-----	78, 980. 89	78, 980. 89
Oregon.....	25, 866. 11	25, 866. 11	-----	23, 279. 50	23, 279. 50
Pennsylvania.....	172, 677. 04	170, 744. 73	1, 932. 31	155, 409. 34	153, 477. 03
Rhode Island.....	10, 000. 00	7, 921. 01	2, 078. 99	9, 000. 00	6, 921. 01
South Carolina.....	76, 236. 31	76, 236. 31	-----	68, 612. 68	68, 612. 68
South Dakota.....	31, 323. 28	27, 106. 63	4, 216. 65	28, 190. 95	23, 974. 30
Tennessee.....	95, 875. 76	95, 875. 76	-----	86, 288. 17	86, 288. 17
Texas.....	191, 491. 24	191, 027. 70	463. 54	172, 342. 11	171, 878. 57
Utah.....	13, 466. 11	13, 466. 11	-----	12, 119. 50	12, 119. 50
Vermont.....	13, 395. 49	13, 364. 34	31. 15	12, 082. 48	12, 051. 33
Virginia.....	91, 209. 99	91, 209. 99	-----	82, 088. 99	82, 088. 99
Washington.....	37, 840. 26	37, 507. 56	332. 70	34, 056. 23	33, 723. 53
West Virginia.....	68, 990. 85	47, 228. 06	21, 762. 79	62, 091. 77	40, 328. 98
Wisconsin.....	77, 210. 55	77, 210. 55	-----	69, 489. 49	69, 489. 49
Wyoming.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00
Hawaii.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00
Puerto Rico.....	12, 500. 00	4, 481. 75	8, 018. 25	21, 429. 00	13, 410. 75

¹ Includes amount sent to States during 1932 and the unexpended balance in the State treasury June 30, 1931. This amount is less than the allotment in some instances because of amounts withheld in accordance with sec. 15 of the national vocational educational act.

² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

³ Allotment for 1933 is based on 1930 census returns of rural population, and is for appropriations as reduced by sec. 318, Pub. 212, Seventy-second Congress.

TABLE 20.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the State for vocational agriculture, George-Reed fund, during the year ending June 30, 1933, by States: Fund available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1932, and allotment and amount to be sent to the State for 1933

State	1932			1933	
	Fund available ¹	Expended ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ³	Allotment ³	Amount to be sent to States (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$750,000.00	\$730,843.10	\$19,072.96	\$750,000.00	\$730,843.10
Alabama.....	32,817.38	32,817.38	-----	32,819.74	32,819.74
Arizona.....	2,423.94	2,423.94	-----	2,424.12	2,424.12
Arkansas.....	27,410.66	27,410.66	-----	27,412.63	27,412.63
California.....	15,193.41	15,000.00	193.41	15,194.50	15,001.09
Colorado.....	6,925.17	6,925.17	-----	6,925.66	6,925.66
Connecticut.....	2,124.61	-----	2,124.61	2,124.76	.15
Delaware.....	1,139.31	762.71	376.60	1,139.39	762.79
Florida.....	6,831.00	6,831.00	-----	6,831.49	6,831.49
Georgia.....	34,733.06	34,733.06	-----	34,735.55	34,735.55
Idaho.....	4,612.22	4,612.22	-----	4,612.55	4,612.55
Illinois.....	24,475.70	24,475.70	-----	24,468.89	24,468.89
Indiana.....	19,906.90	19,906.90	-----	19,908.33	19,908.33
Iowa.....	23,944.54	23,944.54	-----	23,946.26	23,946.26
Kansas.....	17,136.06	17,135.00	181.06	17,317.31	17,136.25
Kentucky.....	28,807.80	28,660.22	147.58	28,809.87	28,662.29
Louisiana.....	20,337.82	17,620.82	2,717.00	20,339.28	17,622.28
Maine.....	4,186.90	4,090.24	96.66	4,187.20	4,090.54
Maryland.....	5,814.23	5,281.78	532.45	5,914.65	5,282.20
Massachusetts.....	3,031.43	3,031.43	-----	3,018.18	3,018.18
Michigan.....	19,157.33	19,101.26	56.07	19,158.70	19,102.63
Minnesota.....	21,923.09	21,923.09	-----	21,924.66	21,924.66
Mississippi.....	33,369.92	33,369.92	-----	33,372.32	33,372.32
Missouri.....	27,288.72	27,288.72	-----	27,290.68	27,290.68
Montana.....	5,009.59	5,009.59	-----	5,009.95	5,009.95
Nebraska.....	14,341.19	14,291.64	49.55	14,342.23	14,292.68
Nevada.....	402.57	402.57	-----	402.60	402.60
New Hampshire.....	1,538.92	1,418.12	120.80	1,539.03	1,418.23
New Jersey.....	3,209.95	3,209.95	-----	3,210.19	3,210.19
New Mexico.....	3,884.16	3,884.15	.01	3,884.44	3,884.43
New York.....	17,652.32	17,652.32	-----	17,629.10	17,629.10
North Carolina.....	39,174.83	38,927.73	247.10	39,177.64	38,930.54
North Dakota.....	9,727.95	5,648.57	4,079.38	9,728.65	5,649.27
Ohio.....	24,816.79	24,816.25	.54	24,811.22	24,810.68
Oklahoma.....	25,074.89	25,074.89	-----	25,076.69	25,076.69
Oregon.....	5,476.60	5,476.60	-----	5,477.00	5,477.00
Pennsylvania.....	20,976.60	20,976.60	-----	20,978.11	20,978.11
Rhode Island.....	403.45	403.45	-----	403.48	403.48
South Carolina.....	22,440.27	22,440.27	-----	22,441.88	22,441.88
South Dakota.....	9,554.37	1,440.64	8,113.73	9,555.06	1,441.33
Tennessee.....	29,760.98	29,760.98	-----	29,763.11	29,763.11
Texas.....	57,596.61	57,596.61	-----	57,600.74	57,600.74
Utah.....	2,833.29	2,833.29	-----	2,833.50	2,833.50
Vermont.....	2,764.51	2,728.10	36.41	2,764.71	2,728.30
Virginia.....	23,279.78	23,279.78	-----	23,281.45	23,281.45
Washington.....	7,462.18	7,461.64	-----	7,462.18	7,462.18
West Virginia.....	10,996.79	10,996.79	-----	10,997.58	10,997.58
Wisconsin.....	21,573.07	21,573.07	-----	21,574.62	21,574.62
Wyoming.....	1,791.17	1,791.17	-----	1,791.29	1,791.29
Alaska.....	⁴ 83.94	-----	-----	⁴ 83.94	-----
Hawaii.....	4,402.57	4,402.57	-----	4,402.89	4,402.89

¹ See note 1, Table 19.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Allotment for 1933 is based on 1930 census returns of farm population, revised.⁴ Alaska is not cooperating.

TABLE 21.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the State for vocational trade, industry, and home economics, Smith-Hughes fund, during the year ending June 30, 1933, by States: Fund available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1932, and allotment and amount to be sent to the State for 1933

State	1932			1933	
	Fund available ¹	Expended ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment ³	Amount to be sent to the States (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total	\$3,082,539.50	\$2,940,716.16	\$141,823.34	\$2,796,195.72	\$2,654,372.38
Alabama.....	32,611.15	28,010.53	4,600.62	29,350.04	24,749.42
Arizona.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Arkansas.....	16,776.23	16,776.23	-----	15,098.61	15,098.61
California.....	182,301.17	172,677.80	9,623.37	164,071.05	154,447.68
Colorado.....	22,779.21	22,779.21	-----	20,501.29	20,501.29
Connecticut.....	49,589.77	49,589.77	-----	44,630.79	44,630.79
Delaware.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Florida.....	33,290.52	32,403.81	886.71	29,961.47	29,074.76
Georgia.....	39,236.98	39,236.98	-----	35,313.29	35,313.29
Idaho.....	10,000.00	9,323.92	676.08	9,000.00	8,323.92
Illinois.....	246,935.68	246,935.68	-----	222,242.11	222,242.11
Indiana.....	78,689.02	78,689.02	-----	70,820.11	70,820.11
Iowa.....	42,908.77	41,358.57	1,550.20	38,617.90	37,067.70
Kansas.....	31,978.49	21,163.00	10,815.49	28,780.64	17,965.15
Kentucky.....	35,010.22	24,852.87	10,157.35	31,509.20	21,351.85
Louisiana.....	36,522.14	33,356.70	3,165.44	32,869.92	29,704.48
Maine.....	14,087.15	9,386.52	4,700.63	12,678.43	7,977.80
Maryland.....	42,714.98	41,009.85	1,705.13	38,443.48	36,738.35
Massachusetts.....	167,878.23	162,990.21	4,888.02	151,090.39	146,202.37
Michigan.....	144,684.11	140,986.00	3,698.11	130,215.70	126,517.59
Minnesota.....	55,103.85	55,103.85	-----	49,593.47	49,593.47
Mississippi.....	14,847.09	14,847.09	-----	13,362.38	13,362.38
Missouri.....	81,459.38	71,347.62	10,111.76	73,313.44	63,201.68
Montana.....	9,664.52	8,871.39	793.13	9,000.00	8,206.87
Nebraska.....	21,299.32	18,002.78	3,296.54	19,169.39	15,872.85
Nevada.....	10,000.00	7,759.12	2,240.88	9,000.00	6,759.12
New Hampshire.....	11,574.96	7,976.84	3,598.12	10,768.74	7,170.62
New Jersey.....	146,312.71	146,312.71	-----	131,681.44	131,681.44
New Mexico.....	10,000.00	8,255.49	1,744.51	9,000.00	7,255.49
New York.....	461,031.10	461,031.10	-----	414,927.98	414,927.98
North Carolina.....	35,484.35	28,246.66	7,237.69	31,935.92	24,698.23
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Ohio.....	197,495.50	197,495.50	-----	177,745.95	177,745.95
Oklahoma.....	36,002.87	36,002.87	-----	32,402.58	32,402.58
Oregon.....	21,458.77	21,458.77	-----	19,312.89	19,312.89
Pennsylvania.....	286,273.09	286,273.09	-----	257,645.78	257,645.78
Rhode Island.....	27,842.03	27,842.03	-----	25,057.83	25,057.83
South Carolina.....	16,259.29	16,259.29	-----	14,633.36	14,633.36
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	6,666.66	3,333.34	9,000.00	5,666.66
Tennessee.....	39,282.82	39,282.82	-----	35,354.53	35,354.53
Texas.....	104,691.96	78,667.52	26,024.44	94,222.76	68,198.32
Utah.....	11,666.65	11,666.65	-----	10,499.99	10,499.99
Vermont.....	10,000.00	9,998.93	1.07	9,000.00	8,998.93
Virginia.....	34,419.18	34,419.18	-----	30,977.26	30,977.26
Washington.....	38,757.07	38,757.07	-----	34,881.36	34,881.36
West Virginia.....	21,535.80	17,775.67	3,760.13	19,382.22	15,622.09
Wisconsin.....	68,083.37	68,083.37	-----	61,275.03	61,275.03
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	7,515.67	2,484.33	9,000.00	6,515.67
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Puerto Rico.....	24,000.00	3,269.75	20,730.25	42,857.00	22,126.75

¹ See note 1, Table 19.² Provisional figures subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Allotment for 1933 is based on 1930 census returns of urban population, and is for appropriations as reduced by sec. 318, Pub. 212, Seventy-second Congress.

TABLE 22.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the State for vocational home economics, George-Reed fund, during the year ending June 30, 1933, by States: Fund available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1932, and allotment and amount to be sent to the State for 1933

State	1932			1933	
	Fund available ¹	Expended ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment ³	Amount to be sent to State (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$750,000.02	\$736,582.08	\$12,704.07	\$750,000.00	\$736,582.06
Alabama.....	26,395.76	26,395.76	-----	26,395.76	26,395.76
Arizona.....	3,965.20	3,965.20	-----	3,965.20	3,965.20
Arkansas.....	20,423.04	20,423.04	-----	20,423.04	20,423.04
California.....	21,048.26	16,500.00	4,548.26	21,048.26	16,500.00
Colorado.....	7,159.83	7,159.83	-----	7,159.83	7,159.83
Connecticut.....	6,593.93	6,593.93	-----	6,593.93	6,593.93
Delaware.....	1,599.23	1,599.23	-----	1,599.23	1,599.23
Florida.....	9,831.69	9,831.69	-----	9,831.69	9,831.69
Georgia.....	27,936.77	27,936.77	-----	27,936.77	27,936.77
Idaho.....	4,378.88	4,378.88	-----	4,378.88	4,378.88
Illinois.....	27,685.75	27,685.75	-----	27,685.75	27,685.75
Indiana.....	20,020.67	20,020.67	-----	20,020.67	20,020.67
Iowa.....	20,701.19	20,701.19	-----	20,701.19	20,701.19
Kansas.....	15,975.96	11,886.00	4,089.96	15,975.96	11,886.00
Kentucky.....	25,196.53	25,049.50	147.03	25,196.53	25,049.50
Louisiana.....	17,598.25	17,598.25	-----	17,598.25	17,598.25
Maine.....	6,604.81	5,748.32	856.49	6,604.81	5,748.32
Maryland.....	9,113.14	9,113.14	-----	9,113.14	9,113.14
Massachusetts.....	5,803.65	5,793.90	9.75	5,803.65	5,793.90
Michigan.....	21,375.71	21,134.00	241.71	21,375.71	21,134.00
Minnesota.....	18,129.45	18,129.45	-----	18,129.45	18,129.45
Mississippi.....	23,189.87	23,189.87	-----	23,189.87	23,189.87
Missouri.....	24,567.64	24,567.64	-----	24,567.64	24,567.64
Montana.....	4,948.51	4,948.51	-----	4,948.51	4,948.51
Nebraska.....	12,377.25	12,092.25	285.00	12,377.25	12,092.25
Nevada.....	785.42	785.42	-----	785.42	785.42
New Hampshire.....	2,667.56	2,593.86	73.70	2,667.56	2,593.86
New Jersey.....	9,743.66	9,743.66	-----	9,743.66	9,743.66
New Mexico.....	4,392.43	4,392.43	-----	4,392.43	4,392.43
New York.....	28,673.69	28,673.69	-----	28,673.69	28,673.69
North Carolina.....	32,758.22	30,485.15	2,273.07	32,758.22	30,485.15
North Dakota.....	7,876.35	7,876.35	-----	7,876.35	7,876.35
Ohio.....	29,689.74	29,689.74	-----	29,689.74	29,689.74
Oklahoma.....	21,849.08	21,849.08	-----	21,849.08	21,849.08
Oregon.....	6,439.98	6,439.98	-----	6,439.98	6,439.98
Pennsylvania.....	42,992.05	42,992.05	-----	42,992.05	42,992.05
Rhode Island.....	722.60	722.60	-----	722.60	722.60
South Carolina.....	18,980.84	18,980.84	-----	18,980.84	18,980.84
South Dakota.....	7,798.68	7,798.68	-----	7,798.68	7,798.68
Tennessee.....	23,870.55	23,870.55	-----	23,870.54	23,870.54
Texas.....	47,676.30	47,676.30	-----	47,676.29	47,676.29
Utah.....	3,352.71	3,352.71	-----	3,352.71	3,352.71
Vermont.....	3,342.47	3,167.00	175.47	3,342.47	3,167.00
Virginia.....	22,708.90	22,708.90	-----	22,708.90	22,708.90
Washington.....	9,421.23	9,417.60	3.63	9,421.23	9,417.60
West Virginia.....	17,176.91	17,176.91	-----	17,176.91	17,176.91
Wisconsin.....	19,223.40	19,223.40	-----	19,223.40	19,223.40
Wyoming.....	2,157.60	2,157.60	-----	2,157.60	2,157.60
Alaska.....	4,713.87	-----	-----	4,713.87	-----
Hawaii.....	2,364.81	2,364.81	-----	2,364.81	2,364.81

¹ See note 1, Table 19.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Allotment for 1933 is based on 1930 census returns of rural population.⁴ Alaska is not cooperating.

TABLE 23.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the State for vocational teacher training during the year ending June 30, 1933, by States: Fund available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1932, and allotment and amount to be sent to the State for 1933

State	1932			1933	
	Fund available ¹	Expended ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30, 1932 (a-b) ²	Allotment ³	Amount to be sent to the States (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$1,108,330.31	\$1,048,422.04	\$59,908.27	\$1,000,586.66	\$940,678.39
Alabama.....	21,639.44	21,639.44	-----	19,475.50	19,475.50
Arizona.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Arkansas.....	15,164.85	15,164.85	-----	13,648.36	13,648.36
California.....	46,425.18	45,996.61	428.57	41,782.66	41,354.09
Colorado.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Connecticut.....	13,140.30	13,140.30	-----	11,826.27	11,826.27
Delaware.....	10,000.00	9,560.00	440.00	9,000.00	8,560.00
Florida.....	12,006.16	11,326.03	680.13	10,805.54	10,125.41
Georgia.....	23,784.03	23,784.03	-----	21,405.63	21,405.63
Idaho.....	10,000.00	9,492.87	507.13	9,000.00	8,492.87
Illinois.....	62,398.95	45,459.94	16,939.01	56,159.06	39,220.05
Indiana.....	26,482.55	26,482.55	-----	23,834.30	23,834.30
Iowa.....	20,205.87	20,205.87	-----	18,185.28	18,185.28
Kansas.....	15,381.69	15,381.26	.43	13,843.52	13,843.09
Kentucky.....	21,380.55	20,307.83	1,072.72	19,242.50	18,169.78
Louisiana.....	17,185.58	14,976.80	2,208.78	15,467.02	13,258.24
Maine.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Maryland.....	13,341.65	13,341.63	.02	12,007.48	12,007.46
Massachusetts.....	34,750.82	30,265.00	4,485.82	31,275.73	26,789.91
Michigan.....	39,585.64	36,315.35	3,270.29	35,637.89	32,367.60
Minnesota.....	20,966.48	20,966.48	-----	18,869.83	18,869.83
Mississippi.....	16,435.12	16,435.12	-----	14,791.61	14,791.61
Missouri.....	29,678.81	29,115.42	563.39	26,710.92	26,147.53
Montana.....	10,000.00	9,972.67	27.33	9,000.00	8,972.67
Nebraska.....	11,268.16	11,868.16	-----	10,141.35	10,141.35
Nevada.....	10,000.00	9,048.35	951.65	9,000.00	8,048.35
New Hampshire.....	10,000.00	9,441.64	558.36	9,000.00	8,441.64
New Jersey.....	33,042.38	27,280.47	5,761.91	29,742.86	23,980.95
New Mexico.....	9,989.05	8,745.55	1,243.50	9,000.00	7,756.50
New York.....	102,937.72	95,474.29	7,463.43	92,643.95	85,180.52
North Carolina.....	25,924.63	20,408.11	5,516.52	23,332.17	17,815.65
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	9,996.33	3.67	9,000.00	8,996.33
Ohio.....	54,352.74	54,352.74	-----	48,917.46	48,917.46
Oklahoma.....	19,593.39	19,593.39	-----	17,634.05	17,634.05
Oregon.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Pennsylvania.....	78,759.45	78,759.45	-----	70,883.51	70,883.51
Rhode Island.....	10,000.00	8,359.56	1,640.44	9,000.00	7,359.56
South Carolina.....	14,218.59	14,218.59	-----	12,796.73	12,796.73
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Tennessee.....	21,396.64	21,396.64	-----	19,256.98	19,256.98
Texas.....	47,631.06	44,158.01	3,473.05	42,867.95	39,394.90
Utah.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Vermont.....	10,000.00	9,802.96	197.04	9,000.00	8,802.96
Virginia.....	19,804.46	19,804.46	-----	17,824.01	17,824.01
Washington.....	12,784.52	12,780.71	3.81	11,506.07	11,502.26
West Virginia.....	14,140.41	14,044.16	96.25	12,726.37	12,630.12
Wisconsin.....	24,033.44	24,033.44	-----	21,630.10	21,630.10
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
Puerto Rico.....	8,500.00	6,124.98	2,375.02	10,714.00	8,338.98

¹ See note 1, Table 19.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Allotment for 1933 is based on 1930 census returns of total population, and is for appropriations as reduced by sec. 318, Pub. 212, Seventy-second Congress.⁴ Includes \$600 expended from Federal money not allotted for teacher training.

TABLE 24.—Interest earned on Federal vocational education funds deposited with State treasurers for the year ended June 30, 1932

Total.....	\$42,035.94	Massachusetts.....	\$986.52	Rhode Island.....	\$187.73
Connecticut.....	241.59	Minnesota.....	2,339.24	South Carolina.....	889.08
Florida.....	256.55	Mississippi.....	436.20	South Dakota.....	593.60
Georgia.....	287.65	Missouri.....	1,345.98	Tennessee.....	424.06
Idaho.....	110.57	Montana.....	140.73	Texas.....	2,325.05
Illinois.....	3,225.52	Nebraska.....	158.15	Utah.....	221.58
Indiana.....	1,688.45	New Hampshire.....	59.54	Washington.....	1,860.00
Iowa.....	1,670.59	New Jersey.....	2,245.51	West Virginia.....	945.65
Kansas.....	962.98	New York.....	7,919.52	Wisconsin.....	463.51
Kentucky.....	308.00	North Carolina.....	448.81	Wyoming.....	130.31
Maine.....	743.36	Ohio.....	643.08	Hawaii.....	327.88
Maryland.....	278.93	Oklahoma.....	550.82	Puerto Rico.....	170.60
		Pennsylvania.....	7,448.60		

¹ Approximate.

TABLE 25.—Allotment to the States of Federal vocational education funds, Smith-Hughes, for the year ended June 30, 1932, and annual allotment for years ending June 30, 1934 to 1941 ¹

State	Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade indus- try, and home economics: For salaries of teachers	Teacher train- ing: For salar- ies of teach- ers and main- tenance of teacher train- ing	Allotted on basis of population				Special allotment to guarantee minimum of \$10,000			
					Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade, indus- try, and home eco- nomics: For salaries of teachers	Teacher training: For salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training	Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade, indus- try and home economics: For salar- ies of teachers	Teacher training: For salar- ies of teachers and main- tenance of teacher training
Total.....	\$7,157,977.62	\$3,018,853.83	\$3,049,265.27	\$1,089,858.52	\$7,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$157,977.62	\$18,853.83	\$49,265.27	\$89,858.52
Alabama.....	160,268.82	106,018.23	32,611.15	21,639.44	160,268.82	106,018.23	32,611.15	21,639.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	35,926.19	15,926.19	10,000.00	10,000.00	26,054.16	15,926.19	6,566.11	3,561.86	9,872.03	.....	3,433.89	6,438.14
Arkansas.....	113,969.95	82,028.87	16,776.23	15,164.85	113,969.95	82,028.87	16,776.23	15,164.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	313,266.41	84,540.06	182,301.17	46,425.18	313,266.41	84,540.06	182,301.17	46,425.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	61,536.56	28,757.35	22,779.21	10,000.00	60,006.64	28,757.35	22,779.21	8,470.08	1,529.92	.....	.....	1,529.92
Connecticut.....	89,214.52	26,484.45	49,589.77	13,140.30	89,214.52	26,484.45	49,589.77	13,140.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,768.38	6,423.27	5,395.78	1,949.33	16,231.62	3,576.73	4,604.22	8,050.67
Florida.....	84,785.54	39,488.86	33,290.52	12,006.16	84,785.54	39,488.86	33,290.52	12,006.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	175,228.68	112,207.67	39,236.98	23,784.03	175,228.68	112,207.67	39,236.98	23,784.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	37,587.72	17,587.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	26,901.42	17,587.72	5,674.49	3,639.21	10,686.30	.....	4,325.51	6,360.79
Illinois.....	420,534.11	111,199.48	246,935.68	62,398.95	420,534.11	111,199.48	246,935.68	62,398.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	185,584.34	80,412.77	78,689.02	26,482.55	185,584.34	80,412.77	78,689.02	26,482.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	146,260.73	83,146.09	42,908.77	20,205.87	146,260.73	83,146.09	42,908.77	20,205.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	111,527.42	64,167.24	31,978.49	15,381.69	111,527.42	64,167.24	31,978.49	15,381.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	157,592.30	101,201.53	35,010.22	21,380.55	157,592.30	101,201.53	35,010.22	21,380.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	124,390.87	70,683.15	36,522.14	17,185.58	124,390.87	70,683.15	36,522.14	17,185.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	50,615.30	26,528.15	14,087.15	10,000.00	47,136.15	26,528.15	14,087.15	6,520.85	3,479.15	.....	.....	3,479.15
Maryland.....	92,659.43	36,602.80	42,714.98	13,341.65	92,659.43	36,602.80	42,714.98	13,341.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	225,939.31	23,310.27	167,878.22	34,750.82	225,939.31	23,310.27	167,878.22	34,750.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	270,137.03	85,855.27	144,684.11	39,597.65	270,137.03	85,855.27	144,684.11	39,597.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	148,887.03	72,816.70	55,103.85	20,966.48	148,887.03	72,816.70	55,103.85	20,966.48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	124,424.02	93,141.81	14,847.09	16,435.12	124,424.02	93,141.81	14,847.09	16,435.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	209,813.81	98,675.62	81,459.38	29,678.81	209,813.81	98,675.62	81,459.38	29,678.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	39,875.61	19,875.61	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,204.12	19,875.61	7,932.29	4,396.22	7,671.49	.....	2,067.71	5,603.78

Nebraska	82,280.54 ¹	49,713.06	21,299.32	11,268.16 ¹	82,280.54 ¹	49,713.06 ¹	21,299.32	11,268.16 ¹					
Nevada	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,409.31	3,154.61	1,510.08	744.62	24,590.69	6,845.39	8,489.02	9,255.88	
New Hampshire	32,679.49	10,714.23	11,955.26	10,000.00	26,484.38	10,714.23	11,955.26	3,804.89	6,195.11			6,195.11	
New Jersey	218,495.63	39,135.29	146,312.71	33,047.63	218,495.63	39,135.29	146,312.71	33,047.63					
New Mexico	37,642.12	17,642.12	10,000.00	10,000.00	25,784.01	17,642.12	4,680.26	3,461.63	11,858.11		5,319.74	6,538.87	
New York	679,136.35	115,167.53	461,031.10	102,937.72	679,136.35	115,167.53	461,031.10	102,937.72					
North Carolina	192,981.96	131,572.98	35,484.35	25,924.63	192,981.96	131,572.98	35,484.35	25,924.63					
North Dakota	51,635.26	31,635.26	10,000.00	10,000.00	42,167.44	31,635.26	4,964.63	5,567.55	9,467.82		5,035.37	4,432.45	
Ohio	371,096.69	119,248.45	197,495.50	54,352.74	371,096.69	119,248.45	197,495.50	54,352.74					
Oklahoma	143,352.81	87,756.55	36,002.87	19,593.39	143,352.81	87,756.55	36,002.87	19,593.39					
Oregon	57,324.88	25,866.11	21,458.77	10,000.00	55,124.37	25,866.11	21,458.77	7,799.49	2,200.51			2,200.51	
Pennsylvania	537,709.58	172,677.04	286,273.09	78,759.45	537,709.58	172,677.04	286,273.09	78,759.45					
Rhode Island	47,842.03	10,000.00	27,842.03	10,000.00	36,366.30	2,902.33	27,842.03	5,621.94	11,475.73	7,097.67		4,378.06	
South Carolina	106,714.19	76,236.31	16,259.29	14,218.59	106,714.19	76,236.31	16,259.29	14,218.59					
South Dakota	51,323.28	31,323.28	10,000.00	10,000.00	42,724.83	31,323.28	5,735.84	5,665.71	8,598.45		4,264.16	4,334.29	
Tennessee	156,555.22	95,875.76	39,282.82	21,393.64	156,555.22	95,875.76	39,282.82	21,393.64					
Texas	343,814.26	191,491.24	104,691.96	47,631.05	343,814.26	191,491.24	104,691.96	47,631.05					
Utah	35,132.76	13,466.11	11,666.65	10,000.00	29,285.63	13,466.11	11,666.65	4,152.87	5,847.13			5,847.13	
Vermont	33,424.97	13,424.97	10,000.00	10,000.00	21,569.53	13,424.97	5,203.87	2,940.69	11,855.44		4,796.13	7,059.31	
Virginia	145,433.63	91,209.99	34,419.18	19,804.46	145,433.63	91,209.99	34,419.18	19,804.46					
Washington	89,381.85	37,840.26	38,757.07	12,784.52	89,381.85	37,840.26	38,757.07	12,784.52					
West Virginia	104,667.03	68,990.85	21,535.80	14,140.41	104,667.03	68,990.85	21,535.80	14,140.41					
Wisconsin	169,327.36	77,210.55	68,033.37	24,033.44	169,327.36	77,210.55	68,033.37	24,033.44					
Wyoming	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,581.88	8,665.96	3,071.88	1,844.54	16,418.12	1,334.04	6,928.62	8,155.46	
Hawaii	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00									
Puerto Rico ³	45,000.00	12,500.00	24,000.00	8,500.00									

¹ Based on census of population in 1930. For years 1942 to 1951 allotments will be based upon returns of population at the census of 1940.

² Not including appropriations to the Territory of Hawaii, and to Puerto Rico.

³ The original authorization to Puerto Rico was \$105,000, including for agriculture, \$30,000; for trade and industry, \$30,000; for home economics, \$30,000; and for teacher training, \$15,000. The amount appropriated was \$45,000 for 1932, and \$75,000 for 1933.

TABLE 25a.—Allotment to the States of Federal vocational education funds, Smith-Hughes, for the year ending June 30, 1933

State	Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade, indus- try, and home eco- nomics: For salaries of teachers	Teacher train- ing: For sala- ries of teach- ers and main- tenance of teacher training	Allotment on basis of population				Special allotment to guarantee minimum of \$10,000.00			
					Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade, indus- try, and home eco- nomics: For salaries of teachers	Teacher training: For sala- ries of teachers and main- tenance of teacher training	Total	Agriculture: For sala- ries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade, indus- try, and home economics: For sala- ries of teachers	Teacher training: For sala- ries of teachers and main- tenance of teacher training
Total	\$6,442,179.81	\$2,716,968.43	\$2,744,338.72	\$980,872.66	\$6,300,000.00	\$2,700,000.00	\$2,700,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$142,179.81	\$16,968.43	\$44,338.72	\$80,872.66
Alabama	144,241.95	95,416.41	29,350.04	19,475.50	144,241.95	95,416.41	29,350.04	19,475.50				
Arizona	32,333.57	14,333.57	9,000.00	9,000.00	23,448.74	14,333.57	5,909.50	3,205.67	8,884.83		3,090.50	5,794.33
Arkansas	102,572.95	73,825.98	15,098.61	13,648.36	102,572.95	73,825.98	15,098.61	13,648.36				
California	282,939.77	76,086.06	164,071.05	41,782.66	281,939.77	76,086.06	164,071.05	41,782.66				
Colorado	55,382.91	25,881.62	20,501.29	9,000.00	54,005.98	25,881.62	20,501.29	7,623.07	1,376.93			1,376.93
Connecticut	80,293.06	23,836.00	44,630.79	11,826.27	80,293.06	23,836.00	44,630.79	11,826.27				
Delaware	27,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,391.55	5,780.95	4,856.20	1,754.40	14,608.45	3,219.05	4,143.80	7,245.60
Florida	76,306.98	35,539.97	29,961.47	10,805.54	76,306.98	35,539.97	29,961.47	10,805.54				
Georgia	157,705.82	100,986.90	35,313.29	21,405.63	157,705.82	100,986.90	35,313.29	21,405.63				
Idaho	33,828.95	15,828.95	9,000.00	9,000.00	24,211.29	15,828.95	5,107.05	3,275.29	9,617.66		3,892.95	5,724.71
Illinois	378,480.71	100,079.54	222,242.11	56,159.06	378,480.71	100,079.54	222,242.11	56,159.06				
Indiana	167,025.90	72,371.49	70,820.11	23,834.30	167,025.90	72,371.49	70,820.11	23,834.30				
Iowa	131,634.66	74,831.48	38,617.90	18,185.28	131,634.66	74,831.48	38,617.90	18,185.28				
Kansas	100,374.67	57,750.51	28,780.64	13,843.52	100,374.67	57,750.51	28,780.64	13,843.52				
Kentucky	141,833.08	91,081.38	31,509.20	19,242.50	141,833.08	91,081.38	31,509.20	19,242.50				
Louisiana	111,951.78	63,614.84	32,869.92	15,467.02	111,951.78	63,614.84	32,869.92	15,467.02				
Maine	45,553.77	23,875.34	12,678.43	9,000.00	42,422.54	23,875.34	12,678.43	5,868.77	3,131.23			3,131.23
Maryland	83,393.48	32,942.52	38,443.48	12,007.48	83,393.48	32,942.52	38,443.48	12,007.48				
Massachusetts	203,345.36	20,979.24	151,090.39	31,275.73	203,345.36	20,979.24	151,090.39	31,275.73				
Michigan	243,123.34	77,239.75	130,215.70	35,637.89	243,123.34	77,239.75	130,215.70	35,637.89				
Minnesota	133,998.33	65,535.03	49,593.47	18,869.83	133,998.33	65,535.03	49,593.47	18,869.83				
Mississippi	111,981.62	83,827.63	13,362.38	14,791.61	111,981.62	83,827.63	14,791.61					
Missouri	188,832.42	88,808.06	73,313.44	26,710.92	188,832.42	88,808.06	73,313.44	26,710.92				
Montana	35,888.05	17,888.05	9,000.00	9,000.00	28,983.72	17,888.05	7,139.07	3,956.60	6,904.33		1,860.93	5,043.40

Nebraska.....	74,052.49	44,741.75	19,169.39	10,141.35	74,052.49	44,741.75	19,169.39	10,141.35	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada.....	27,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	4,868.39	2,839.15	1,359.08	670.16	22,131.61	6,160.85	7,640.92	8,329.84
New Hampshire.....	29,411.54	9,642.80	10,768.74	9,000.00	23,835.64	9,642.80	10,768.74	3,424.40	5,575.60	-----	-----	5,575.60
New Jersey.....	196,646.06	35,221.76	131,681.44	29,742.86	196,646.06	35,221.76	131,681.44	29,742.86	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	33,877.91	15,877.91	9,000.00	9,000.00	23,205.62	15,877.91	4,212.24	3,115.47	10,672.29	-----	4,787.76	5,884.53
New York.....	611,222.70	103,650.77	414,927.98	92,643.95	611,222.70	103,650.77	414,927.98	92,643.95	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	173,683.77	118,415.68	31,935.92	23,332.17	173,683.77	118,415.68	31,935.92	23,332.17	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	46,471.74	28,471.74	9,000.00	9,000.00	37,950.70	28,471.74	4,468.17	5,010.79	8,521.04	-----	4,531.83	3,989.21
Ohio.....	333,987.01	107,323.60	177,745.95	48,917.46	333,987.01	107,323.60	177,745.95	48,917.46	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	129,017.52	78,980.89	32,402.58	17,634.05	129,017.52	78,980.89	32,402.58	17,634.05	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	51,592.39	23,279.50	19,312.89	9,000.00	49,611.94	23,279.50	19,312.89	7,019.55	1,980.45	-----	-----	1,980.45
Pennsylvania.....	483,938.63	155,409.34	257,645.78	70,883.51	483,938.63	155,409.34	257,645.78	70,883.51	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	43,057.83	9,000.00	25,057.83	9,000.00	32,729.68	2,612.10	25,057.83	5,059.75	10,328.15	6,387.90	-----	3,940.25
South Carolina.....	96,042.77	68,612.68	14,633.36	12,796.73	96,042.77	68,612.68	14,633.36	12,796.73	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	46,190.95	28,190.95	9,000.00	9,000.00	38,452.34	28,190.95	5,162.25	5,099.14	7,738.61	-----	3,837.75	3,900.86
Tennessee.....	140,899.68	86,288.17	35,354.53	19,256.98	140,899.68	86,288.17	35,354.53	19,256.98	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	309,432.82	172,342.11	94,222.76	42,867.95	309,432.82	172,342.11	94,222.76	42,867.95	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah.....	31,619.49	12,119.50	10,499.99	9,000.00	26,357.07	12,119.50	10,499.99	3,737.58	5,262.42	-----	-----	5,262.42
Vermont.....	30,082.48	12,082.48	9,000.00	9,000.00	19,412.58	12,082.48	4,683.48	2,646.62	10,660.90	-----	4,316.52	6,353.38
Virginia.....	130,890.26	82,088.99	30,977.26	17,824.01	130,890.26	82,088.99	30,977.26	17,824.01	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	80,443.66	34,056.23	34,881.36	11,506.07	80,443.66	34,056.23	34,881.36	11,506.07	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	94,200.36	62,091.77	19,382.22	12,726.37	94,200.36	62,091.77	19,382.22	12,726.37	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	152,394.62	69,489.49	61,275.03	21,630.10	152,394.62	69,489.49	61,275.03	21,630.10	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	27,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,223.69	7,709.37	2,764.24	1,660.08	14,776.31	1,200.63	6,235.76	7,339.92
Hawaii.....	27,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	75,000.00	21,429.00	^a 42,857.00	10,714.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

^a Not including appropriations to Hawaii and Puerto Rico^b Trade and industry, \$21,428.50; home economics, \$21,428.50.

TABLE 26.—Annual allotment to the States of Federal vocational education funds, George-Reed, for the years ending June 30, 1932 and 1933, and amount authorized for 1934 ¹

State or Territory	For salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of vocational agriculture and home economics					
	1932 and 1933			Authorized for 1934 ²		
	Total	Agriculture	Home economics	Total	Agriculture	Home economics
Total.....	\$1,500,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Alabama.....	59,215.50	32,819.74	26,395.76	78,954.00	43,759.65	35,194.35
Arizona.....	6,389.32	2,424.12	3,965.20	8,519.10	3,232.16	5,286.94
Arkansas.....	47,835.67	27,412.63	20,423.04	63,780.89	36,570.17	27,230.72
California.....	36,242.76	15,194.50	21,048.26	48,323.68	20,259.34	28,064.34
Colorado.....	14,085.49	6,925.66	7,159.83	18,730.65	9,234.22	9,546.43
Connecticut.....	8,718.69	2,124.76	6,593.93	11,624.93	2,833.02	8,791.91
Delaware.....	2,738.62	1,139.39	1,599.23	3,651.49	1,519.19	2,132.30
Florida.....	16,663.18	6,831.49	9,831.69	22,217.57	9,108.65	13,108.92
Georgia.....	62,672.32	34,735.55	27,936.77	83,563.09	46,314.07	37,249.02
Idaho.....	8,991.43	4,612.55	4,378.88	11,988.57	6,150.06	5,838.51
Illinois.....	52,154.64	24,468.89	27,685.75	69,539.53	32,625.19	36,914.34
Indiana.....	39,929.00	19,908.33	20,020.67	53,238.67	26,544.44	26,694.23
Iowa.....	44,647.45	23,946.26	20,701.19	59,529.93	31,928.34	27,601.59
Kansas.....	33,292.27	17,317.31	15,975.96	44,391.02	23,089.74	21,301.28
Kentucky.....	54,006.40	28,809.87	25,196.53	72,008.53	38,413.16	33,595.37
Louisiana.....	37,937.53	20,339.28	17,598.25	50,583.37	27,119.04	23,464.33
Maine.....	10,792.01	4,187.20	6,604.81	14,389.36	5,882.94	8,506.42
Maryland.....	14,927.79	5,814.65	9,113.14	19,903.72	7,752.87	12,150.85
Massachusetts.....	8,821.83	3,018.18	5,803.65	11,762.43	4,024.24	7,738.19
Michigan.....	40,534.41	19,158.70	21,375.71	54,045.89	25,544.94	28,500.95
Minnesota.....	40,054.11	21,924.66	18,129.45	53,405.48	29,232.88	24,172.60
Mississippi.....	56,562.19	33,372.32	23,189.87	75,416.24	44,496.42	30,919.82
Missouri.....	51,858.32	27,290.68	24,567.64	69,144.44	36,387.58	32,756.86
Montana.....	9,958.46	5,009.95	4,948.51	13,277.94	6,679.93	6,598.01
Nebraska.....	26,719.48	14,342.23	12,377.25	35,625.97	19,122.97	16,503.00
Nevada.....	1,188.02	402.60	785.42	1,584.01	536.79	1,047.22
New Hampshire.....	4,206.59	1,539.03	2,667.56	5,608.78	2,052.03	3,556.75
New Jersey.....	12,953.85	3,210.19	9,743.66	17,271.80	4,280.35	12,991.55
New Mexico.....	8,276.87	3,884.44	4,392.43	11,035.83	5,179.26	5,856.57
New York.....	46,302.79	17,629.10	28,673.69	61,737.06	23,505.47	38,231.59
North Carolina.....	71,935.86	39,177.64	32,758.22	95,914.48	52,236.85	43,677.63
North Dakota.....	17,605.00	9,728.65	7,876.35	23,473.33	12,971.53	10,501.80
Ohio.....	54,500.96	24,811.22	29,689.74	72,667.94	33,081.63	39,586.31
Oklahoma.....	46,925.77	25,076.69	21,849.08	62,567.70	33,435.59	29,132.11
Oregon.....	11,916.98	5,477.00	6,439.98	15,889.31	7,302.66	8,586.65
Pennsylvania.....	63,970.16	20,978.11	42,992.05	85,293.55	27,970.81	57,322.74
Rhode Island.....	1,126.08	403.48	722.60	1,501.44	537.97	963.47
South Carolina.....	41,422.72	22,441.88	18,980.84	55,230.30	29,922.51	25,307.79
South Dakota.....	17,353.74	9,555.06	7,798.68	23,138.31	12,740.08	10,398.23
Tennessee.....	53,633.65	29,763.11	23,870.54	71,511.54	39,684.15	31,827.39
Texas.....	105,277.03	57,600.74	47,676.29	140,369.38	76,800.99	63,568.39
Utah.....	6,186.21	2,833.50	3,352.71	8,248.28	3,778.00	4,470.28
Vermont.....	6,107.18	2,764.71	3,342.47	8,142.90	3,686.28	4,456.62
Virginia.....	45,990.35	23,281.45	22,708.90	61,320.47	31,041.94	30,278.53
Washington.....	16,883.41	7,462.18	9,421.23	22,511.21	9,949.57	12,561.64
West Virginia.....	28,174.49	10,997.58	17,176.91	37,565.99	14,663.44	22,902.55
Wisconsin.....	40,798.02	21,574.62	19,223.40	54,397.36	28,766.16	25,631.20
Wyoming.....	3,948.89	1,791.29	2,157.60	5,265.19	2,388.39	2,876.80
Alaska.....	797.81	83.94	713.87	1,063.75	111.92	951.83
Hawaii.....	6,767.70	4,402.89	2,364.81	9,023.60	5,870.52	3,153.08

¹ Allotments for agriculture are based on the 1930 census returns of farm population, and for home economics on the 1930 census returns of rural population.

² The amount originally authorized for 1934 under the George-Reed Act was \$2,500,000, but this authorization was automatically reduced to \$2,000,000 by reduction of the appropriation for 1933 below the authorization for 1933.

TABLE 27.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational education to Federal fiscal years 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934¹

State	Amount of State appropriation allocated to Federal fiscal year											
	Ended June 30, 1931						Ended June 30, 1932					
	Total A, B, C, and D ¹	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	D For home economics education (George-Reed)	For administration	Total A, B, C, and D ¹	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	D For home economics education (George-Reed)	For administration
Alabama ²												
Arizona	\$40,791.45	\$14,496.37	\$13,147.54	\$10,000.00	\$3,147.54	\$7,000.00	\$43,507.53	\$15,114.09	\$14,196.72	\$10,000.00	\$4,196.72	\$7,000.00
Arkansas ³	125,000.00						115,000.00					
California	246,045.11	73,031.21	129,854.18	32,552.12	10,607.60	7,420.00	349,508.08	99,733.47	182,301.17	46,425.18	21,048.26	7,460.00
Colorado ²												
Connecticut	424,394.00	21,714.00	383,221.00	12,010.00	7,449.00	70,616.00	421,228.00	22,370.00	377,671.00	11,140.00	10,047.00	72,155.00
Delaware	20,000.00	1,500.00	9,000.00	9,500.00			20,000.00	1,500.00	9,000.00	9,500.00		
Florida ⁴	68,780.22	33,068.92	19,777.14	10,000.00	5,934.16		72,500.00	35,593.06	21,638.78	12,006.16	3,262.00	
Georgia ⁵	150,000.00						120,000.00					
Idaho ⁶	12,981.84	1,993.27	2,519.94	6,810.67	1,657.93	746.55	13,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	6,800.00	1,700.00	293.50
Illinois ⁷	288,428.80	85,518.86	179,303.68	23,559.58	46.68		276,258.78			24,720.00		
Indiana ⁸	250,000.00						245,000.00					
Iowa	10,096.96	1,900.00		8,196.96								15,010.00
Kansas	118,412.35	67,191.52	34,414.47	16,806.36			118,412.35	67,191.52	34,414.47	16,806.36		
Kentucky	27,000.00			27,000.00			27,000.00					
Louisiana ⁹	139,907.01	79,060.84	32,456.38	17,053.79	11,336.00		155,311.76	85,649.00	34,982.00	17,082.51	17,598.25	
Maine ¹⁰	15,000.00						15,000.00					
Maryland ¹¹	19,335.38	7,802.92	2,643.18	3,847.73	5,041.55	1,000.00	20,000.00	7,969.07	2,809.33	4,013.90	5,207.70	1,000.00
Massachusetts ¹²	1,606,127.40	148,845.22	1,257,728.52	33,500.00	166,053.61							
Michigan	152,605.56	48,432.25	62,416.33	34,846.64	6,910.34		175,133.86	52,506.30	72,342.06	39,597.65	10,687.85	
Minnesota ¹³												
Mississippi ¹⁴	207,314.27	85,536.20	10,034.02	16,994.05	94,750.00		90,280.72					
Missouri	231,053.81	120,675.00	55,700.00	29,678.81	25,000.00	39,137.50	236,052.81	120,674.00	55,700.00	29,678.81	30,000.00	39,137.50
Montana	18,167.37	5,012.23	2,408.96	8,464.88	2,281.30	1,371.71	24,500.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	8,500.00	4,000.00	1,500.00

¹ Footnotes on page 103.

- ¹ Provisional figures. Reproduced from the Federal Board's 1931 annual report. The board secures similar data regarding allocation of State appropriations in alternate years.
- ² No report.
- ³ Total amount appropriated for all purposes, including rehabilitation. Total for vocational education will probably not exceed \$100,000.
- ⁴ The amounts for 1931 are the amounts expended from State funds.
- ⁵ Appropriated to match Federal money—not divided as to services.
- ⁶ Idaho: The executive officer reports: "The distribution of funds for 1932 is estimated budget. The amount listed for 1933 is the estimated unexpended of the State appropriation for the biennium 1931-32 and will be available for use for the first six months of the fiscal year 1932-33. The remainder of the \$10,000 Federal teacher-training funds will be matched with local and institutional funds."
- ⁷ This amount includes \$251,538.78 of the lump sum of \$516,408 appropriated for agriculture, trade, industry, and home economics.
- ⁸ Indiana: The total appropriations listed are divided among the various services as needed, except that not more than 40 per cent may be used for administration and trade and industry combined.
- ⁹ Louisiana: Executive officer reports that every dollar of Federal money spent is matched by State or local money, there being no regular appropriation.
- ¹⁰ Maine: A lump sum of \$30,000 for all vocational education and rehabilitation is appropriated for 1931 and 1932. The next legislature appropriates for 1933 and 1934.
- ¹¹ Approximate amounts.
- ¹² Massachusetts: Appropriations are in the form of reimbursement for expenditures.
- ¹³ Minnesota: Appropriation by State legislature is a lump sum for general education purposes, which includes amounts necessary for matching Federal funds for vocational education.
- ¹⁴ Mississippi: Appropriation to January 1, 1932.
- ¹⁵ Nebraska: Lump sum appropriation of \$100,000 for biennium 1931-32.
- ¹⁶ New Hampshire: These appropriations are based upon anticipated allotments by State board from lump sum appropriations.
- ¹⁷ New Jersey: The assistant commissioner of education reports that the State appropriation for vocational education is made in a lump sum \$367,471.50 in 1931 and \$359,336 in 1932. The amounts are appropriated for payment to local districts for current expenses, including maintenance and teachers' salaries. They are not appropriated specifically for agriculture, trades and industries or home economics.
- ¹⁸ New York: 1933 and 1934 totals estimated.
- ¹⁹ North Dakota: The executive officer reports that the maintenance of teacher training, supervision, and trade and industrial courses is provided for in the budgets of the two State institutions, the State agricultural college, and the State school of science. The amounts given are approximately correct for each year.
- ²⁰ Oklahoma: The executive officer reports: "The State appropriation is made in a sum of \$80,000 for each fiscal year, \$50,000 for matching Federal vocational education funds, \$25,000 for matching Federal vocational rehabilitation funds, and \$5,000 for administration of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation. The State appropriation of \$50,000 is divided into 3 equal parts of \$16,666.66 for agriculture, trades and industry, and home economics. This fund is subject to departmental budgeting and may be used for teacher training or salaries of teachers, or both."
- ²¹ Oregon: The appropriation for the biennium 1931-32 is \$41,030.
- ²² Rhode Island: The State director reports: "We have an annual appropriation of \$18,000 for vocational education." This amount is not specifically allotted to agriculture, trades and industry, and teacher training.
- ²³ Texas: The State fiscal year ends August 30. The total appropriation for administration and supervision for 1932 and 1933 is \$23,950.
- ²⁴ Washington: The executive officer reports that \$23,770 was appropriated for the biennium Apr. 1, 1931, to Mar. 31, 1933, part of which may be used for salaries of vocational teacher trainers.
- ²⁵ Wisconsin: The executive officer reports: "The Smith-Hughes funds from the Federal Government for vocational agriculture and trade, industry, and home economics are entirely matched by local funds. In the field of vocational agriculture, we have a State fund of \$25,000. We are using this fund to match local expenditures to promote contact with farmers attending agricultural classes on a part-time basis. In the field of trade, industry, and home economics, the legislature has provided an annual State fund of \$255,000. This fund is prorated among the several Wisconsin vocational schools whose courses and methods comply with the plans set up by the State board of vocational education. In the field of teacher training there is a total available State fund for matching purposes of \$25,250, which includes \$7,250 of our State operation account for partial matching of supervisory work." The figures for 1931 are actual expenditures.
- ²⁶ Hawaii: The territorial director reports that the Territory of Hawaii makes no special appropriation for the salaries of teachers of vocational education in agriculture, trades and industries, or home economics. As much Territorial money is available as may be needed for any day vocational classes which may be established. In addition, the Territory has created the special vocational fund into which all reimbursements from the Smith-Hughes and George-Reed accounts are placed. The sum thus created, plus an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the coming biennium, is available for equipment and supplies of vocational teachers and for the salaries of part-time and evening instructors in each of the 3 fields. In addition to this fixed charge of \$10,000 the legislature has appropriated additional sums for the use of the Division of Vocational Education as follows: In 1930-31, Future Farmers of America \$2,000 travel and general office expense \$8,700, office equipment \$800; in 1932-33, Future Farmers of America \$2,000, general office and travel expense, \$10,700, and equipment \$600.

TABLE 27.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational education to Federal fiscal years 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 —Continued

State	Amount of State appropriation allocated to Federal fiscal year											
	Ending June 30, 1933						Ending June 30, 1934					
	Total A, B, C, and D	A For agri- cultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	D For home economics education (George- Reed)	For admin- istration	Total A, B, C, and D	A For agri- cultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	D For home economics education (George- Reed)	For admin- istration
Alabama												
Arizona	\$43,507.53	\$15,114.09	\$14,196.72	\$10,000.00	\$4,196.72	\$7,000.00						
Arkansas	115,000.00											
California	361,588.63	104,797.94	182,301.17	46,425.18	28,064.34	7,460.00	\$373,669.20	\$109,862.42	\$182,301.17	\$46,425.18	\$35,080.43	\$7,460.00
Colorado												
Connecticut	421,228.00	22,370.00	377,671.00	11,140.00	10,047.00	72,155.00						
Delaware	20,000.00	1,500.00	9,000.00	9,500.00			20,000.00	1,500.00	9,000.00	9,500.00		
Florida	72,500.00	32,076.73	25,155.11	12,006.16	3,262.00							
Georgia	125,000.00											
Idaho	9,350.00	1,600.00	1,850.00	4,400.00	1,500.00	152.09						
Illinois												
Indiana	245,000.00						250,000.00					
Iowa						15,010.00						
Kansas	118,412.35	67,191.52	37,414.47	18,806.36								
Kentucky												
Louisiana	168,177.84	92,649.00	34,982.00	17,082.51	23,464.33		180,843.94	99,449.00	34,982.00	17,082.52	29,330.42	
Maine												
Maryland	25,000.00	9,219.07	4,059.33	2,263.90	6,457.70	1,000.00						
Massachusetts												
Michigan	181,889.37	55,699.19	72,342.06	39,597.65	14,250.47		188,644.87	58,892.07	72,342.06	39,597.65	17,813.09	
Minnesota												
Mississippi												
Missouri												
Montana	24,500.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	8,500.00	4,000.00	1,500.00						
Nebraska												
Nevada	17,147.22	100.00	7,004.19	8,995.81	1,047.22	1,400.00	17,409.03	100.00	7,004.19	8,995.81	1,309.03	1,400.00
New Hampshire												
New Jersey												
New Mexico												
New York	1,960,000.00	210,000.00	1,400,000.00	100,000.00	250,000.00	55,000.00	2,070,000.00	220,000.00	1,500,000.00	100,000.00	250,000.00	55,000.00

SECTION 2

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

TABLE 28.—Number of persons rehabilitated during the year classified by sex, age, disability, and services rendered for the year ended June 30, 1932¹ (excluding District of Columbia)

Classification	Total	Number receiving specific services					
		Guidance, school training, and placement	Guidance, employment training, and placement	Guidance, other training, and placement	Guidance, physical reconstruction, and placement	Guidance, artificial appliance, and placement	Guidance and placement
Total.....	5,550	2,419	719	154	139	789	1,330
<i>Sex</i>							
Male.....	4,367	1,660	637	109	96	698	1,167
Female.....	1,183	759	82	45	43	91	163
<i>Age</i>							
Under 21.....	1,422	953	213	24	43	43	136
21-30.....	2,062	1,063	308	55	49	189	398
31-40.....	1,062	275	129	46	26	210	376
41-50.....	644	99	52	16	14	189	274
51 and over.....	346	22	14	11	2	151	146
Age unknown.....	14	7	3	2		2	
<i>Origin of disability</i>							
Employment accident.....	1,709	480	192	31	23	261	722
Public accident.....	1,283	511	177	29	38	368	160
Disease.....	2,159	1,195	295	79	73	151	366
Congenital.....	399	233	55	15	5	9	82
<i>Nature of disability</i>							
Hand.....	531	215	45	5	7	35	224
Hands.....	38	16	7	1		1	13
Arm.....	405	192	38	4	4	49	118
Arms.....	14	8	2	1		3	
Foot.....	209	85	19	1	9	42	53
Feet.....	103	46	18	3	12	9	15
Leg.....	1,911	794	275	23	45	546	228
Legs.....	417	211	59	21	21	64	41
Multiple.....	378	188	46	20	10	16	98
Head.....	18	7	4				7
Cardiac.....	71	33	12		2		24
Vision, partial.....	277	92	25	11	11	1	137
Vision, total.....	104	26	35	14	4		25
Hearing, partial.....	155	67	11	14		3	60
Hearing, total.....	151	48	25	4			74
T. B. (pulmonary).....	244	130	25	17	2		70
Back.....	262	137	41	7	5	11	61
Miscellaneous.....	262	124	32	8	7	9	82
<i>Schooling</i>							
None.....	111	10	13	1	4	37	46
Grades 1-6.....	904	141	172	29	44	254	264
Grades 7-9.....	2,225	760	355	59	54	340	657
Grades 10-12.....	1,782	1,142	158	47	28	112	295
Other.....	528	366	21	18	9	46	68

¹ Provisional figures.

TABLE 29.—Number of services rendered the 5,550 persons rehabilitated for the year ended June 30, 1932¹ (excluding District of Columbia)

Class of rehabilitated persons	Total	Vocational guidance	School training	Employment training	Other training	Physical reconstruction	Artificial appliance	Placement	Maintenance	Compensation service	Other service
Total.....	17,662	5,518	2,529	782	226	416	1,172	5,321	524	462	712
Rehabilitated with training.....	11,472	3,292	2,482	777	219	245	338	2,996	493	170	460
Rehabilitated without training.....	6,190	2,226	47	5	7	171	834	2,325	31	292	252

¹ Provisional figures.

TABLE 30.—Number of persons rehabilitated during the year ended June 30, 1932, and live roll of cases on June 30, 1932, by States ¹

State	Number rehabilitated	Live roll					
		Total	Surveyed, rehabilitation plan not made	Rehabilitation plan made	In process of preparation for employment	Awaiting employment	In employment being followed up
Total.....	5,550	27,403	8,161	4,740	10,486	3,327	689
Alabama.....	212	1,321	709	301	192	79	40
Arizona.....	23	106	25	2	74	5	—
Arkansas.....	58	611	312	65	193	35	6
California.....	241	1,125	—	2	944	93	86
Colorado.....	23	161	22	14	103	19	3
Connecticut.....	23	148	34	28	52	20	14
Florida.....	32	470	223	44	115	49	39
Georgia.....	167	605	176	84	221	110	14
Idaho.....	25	125	21	13	62	16	13
Illinois.....	723	775	134	23	492	126	—
Indiana.....	80	801	294	97	286	117	7
Iowa.....	67	273	—	5	167	98	3
Kentucky.....	193	734	451	83	133	39	23
Louisiana.....	71	782	497	40	225	9	11
Maine.....	22	146	48	12	56	27	3
Maryland.....	41	204	101	40	52	11	—
Massachusetts.....	109	575	177	47	215	111	25
Michigan.....	401	1,711	741	404	342	205	19
Minnesota.....	214	551	18	145	369	5	14
Mississippi.....	140	937	248	167	480	24	18
Missouri.....	29	55	12	3	32	8	—
Montana.....	16	141	63	14	46	18	—
Nebraska.....	45	153	35	12	93	12	1
Nevada.....	7	65	33	10	22	—	—
New Hampshire.....	9	225	179	15	19	12	—
New Jersey.....	303	1,248	320	218	536	141	33
New Mexico.....	28	63	3	4	41	12	3
New York.....	505	2,581	392	1,028	434	607	120
North Carolina.....	124	755	115	91	462	58	29
North Dakota.....	31	112	43	17	52	—	—
Ohio.....	430	1,045	90	290	514	151	—
Oklahoma.....	187	1,415	826	64	475	40	10
Oregon.....	36	61	—	29	29	3	—
Pennsylvania.....	232	1,760	377	655	215	452	61
Rhode Island.....	9	76	11	6	37	22	—
South Carolina.....	33	343	97	126	77	35	8
South Dakota.....	20	94	4	5	77	8	—
Tennessee.....	86	1,046	186	117	668	75	—
Texas.....	132	995	589	43	273	83	7
Utah.....	40	118	35	25	48	10	—
Virginia.....	77	993	422	134	358	79	—
West Virginia.....	66	210	28	29	103	36	14
Wisconsin.....	180	1,493	—	149	1,035	256	53
Wyoming.....	60	195	70	40	62	11	12

¹ Provisional figures.

TABLE 31.—Federal and State funds available for vocational rehabilitation, by States for the year ended June 30, 1932¹

State	Total	Federal funds	State and local funds
Total.....	\$2,541,789.76	\$1,082,329.57	\$1,459,460.19
Alabama.....	52,155.08	25,139.44	27,015.64
Arizona.....	22,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Arkansas.....	28,254.19	15,063.42	13,190.77
California.....	147,007.30	64,000.00	83,007.30
Colorado.....	17,788.67	6,500.00	11,288.67
Connecticut.....	14,461.09	8,852.59	5,608.50
Florida.....	22,435.59	12,974.66	9,460.93
Georgia.....	59,541.81	28,963.60	30,578.21
Idaho.....	17,244.45	7,500.00	10,444.45
Illinois.....	241,828.88	100,628.88	141,200.00
Indiana.....	67,175.90	31,482.55	35,693.35
Iowa.....	46,982.32	22,705.87	24,276.45
Kentucky.....	47,000.00	23,455.00	23,545.00
Louisiana.....	35,137.98	17,185.58	17,952.40
Maine.....	15,739.06	8,000.00	7,739.06
Maryland.....	21,233.54	10,000.00	11,233.54
Massachusetts.....	46,182.89	18,149.71	28,033.18
Michigan.....	89,670.95	44,835.48	44,835.47
Minnesota.....	68,669.24	33,812.01	34,857.23
Mississippi.....	43,136.49	21,455.12	21,704.37
Missouri.....	13,403.02	7,419.70	5,983.32
Montana.....	22,000.00	6,000.00	16,000.00
Nebraska.....	38,171.81	18,171.81	20,000.00
Nevada.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Hampshire.....	13,137.98	6,568.99	6,568.99
New Jersey.....	165,104.39	48,047.63	117,056.76
New Mexico.....	18,345.00	9,000.00	9,345.00
New York.....	322,097.85	117,937.72	204,160.13
North Carolina.....	57,073.83	23,000.00	34,073.83
North Dakota.....	17,166.58	7,440.42	9,726.16
Ohio.....	118,540.00	59,170.00	59,370.00
Oklahoma.....	53,276.59	26,618.45	26,658.14
Oregon.....	114,193.43	10,000.00	104,193.43
Pennsylvania.....	101,913.48	51,157.34	50,756.14
Rhode Island.....	9,760.50	4,545.00	5,215.50
South Carolina.....	19,358.22	11,000.00	8,358.22
South Dakota.....	21,125.67	9,834.37	11,291.30
Tennessee.....	69,070.49	34,505.72	34,564.77
Texas.....	60,803.68	30,800.00	30,003.68
Utah.....	8,775.00	4,500.00	4,275.00
Virginia.....	39,481.69	18,170.51	21,311.18
West Virginia.....	25,134.85	13,000.00	12,134.85
Wisconsin.....	98,994.01	38,758.00	60,236.01
Wyoming.....	20,508.26	10,000.00	10,508.26

¹ Provisional figures

TABLE 32.—Amount expended from Federal and from State and local funds for vocational rehabilitation, by years, 1922 to 1932, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1932 ¹

Year or State	Total	Federal money	State and local money		
			Total	Expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act	Expenditures not covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act
Total:					
1932.....	² \$2,165,814.34	\$986,148.15	² \$1,179,666.19	² \$1,060,413.77	\$119,252.42
1931.....	2,020,928.32	921,826.98	1,099,101.34	937,792.25	161,309.09
1930.....	1,690,344.01	734,689.67	955,654.34	813,367.52	142,286.82
1929.....	1,490,180.27	664,739.48	825,440.79	705,988.45	119,452.34
1928.....	1,541,121.27	653,857.88	887,263.39	739,567.07	147,696.32
1927.....	1,406,757.10	631,375.82	775,381.28	670,179.08	105,202.20
1926.....	1,273,571.59	578,940.42	694,631.17	606,451.17	88,180.00
1925.....	1,187,218.81	519,553.31	667,665.50	533,563.17	134,092.33
1924.....	1,242,558.47	551,095.56	691,462.91	573,405.17	118,057.74
1923.....	1,188,081.30	525,281.14	662,800.16	565,825.55	96,974.61
1922.....	736,267.88	312,463.41	423,804.47	322,907.55	100,896.92
<i>1932</i>					
Alabama.....	46,549.30	24,626.04	21,923.26	21,923.26	-----
Arizona.....	20,887.56	10,387.55	10,500.01	10,500.01	-----
Arkansas.....	25,818.28	12,646.38	13,171.90	12,646.38	525.52
California.....	116,843.83	57,074.74	59,769.09	57,074.73	2,694.36
Colorado.....	13,031.56	6,500.00	6,531.56	6,510.56	21.00
Connecticut.....	10,629.36	5,314.68	5,314.68	5,314.68	-----
Florida.....	18,889.37	9,442.48	9,446.89	9,442.49	4.40
Georgia.....	53,932.46	26,586.58	27,345.88	27,142.06	203.82
Idaho.....	15,074.48	7,500.00	7,574.48	7,500.00	74.48
Illinois.....	241,733.49	100,628.88	141,104.61	140,377.30	727.31
Indiana.....	54,062.45	26,981.22	27,081.23	26,981.29	99.94
Iowa.....	43,863.38	21,000.00	22,863.38	21,894.56	1,468.82
Kentucky.....	40,997.31	23,455.00	23,542.31	23,503.06	39.25
Louisiana.....	34,371.66	17,185.58	17,186.08	17,186.08	-----
Maine.....	15,478.12	7,739.06	7,739.06	7,739.06	-----
Maryland.....	14,445.98	7,089.37	7,356.61	7,089.37	267.24
Massachusetts.....	35,130.33	16,285.04	18,845.29	16,285.05	2,560.24
Michigan.....	79,982.33	39,991.17	39,991.16	39,991.16	-----
Minnesota.....	65,827.24	32,891.84	32,935.40	32,891.85	43.55
Mississippi.....	39,366.78	17,682.21	21,684.57	17,682.23	4,002.34
Missouri.....	9,300.24	4,325.12	4,975.12	4,325.12	650.00
Montana.....	21,222.21	5,608.76	15,613.45	6,049.30	9,564.15
Nebraska.....	32,746.80	16,179.49	16,567.31	16,185.58	381.73
Nevada.....	6,622.13	3,309.06	3,313.07	3,309.07	4.00
New Hampshire.....	7,753.76	3,808.81	3,944.95	3,808.81	136.14
New Jersey.....	113,125.79	48,047.63	65,078.16	65,078.16	-----
New Mexico.....	18,345.00	9,000.00	9,345.00	9,165.24	179.76
New York.....	261,491.20	104,931.43	156,559.77	104,983.50	51,576.27
North Carolina.....	52,167.00	21,853.97	30,313.03	21,856.37	8,456.66
North Dakota.....	16,585.90	6,859.74	9,726.16	6,859.74	2,866.42
Ohio.....	97,156.51	48,444.55	48,711.96	48,448.70	263.26
Oklahoma.....	50,465.00	24,059.66	26,405.34	24,373.50	2,031.84
Oregon.....	³ 33,524.97	7,249.87	² 26,275.10	³ 13,135.77	13,139.33
Pennsylvania.....	98,631.31	47,875.17	50,756.14	47,875.18	2,880.96
Rhode Island.....	8,972.17	4,054.22	4,917.95	4,047.95	870.00
South Carolina.....	16,646.26	8,288.04	8,358.22	8,316.16	42.06
South Dakota.....	13,325.40	6,704.37	6,621.03	6,621.03	-----
Tennessee.....	69,054.39	34,490.51	34,563.88	34,490.52	73.36
Texas.....	58,088.65	28,507.22	29,581.43	28,755.44	825.99
Utah.....	8,549.52	4,274.76	4,274.76	4,274.76	-----
Virginia.....	39,481.69	18,170.51	21,311.18	19,679.64	1,631.54
West Virginia.....	23,048.83	11,974.41	11,074.42	11,974.42	-----
Wisconsin.....	98,960.38	38,758.00	60,202.38	49,258.70	10,943.68
Wyoming.....	16,733.96	8,365.03	8,368.93	8,365.93	3.00

¹ Figures for 1932 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.² Includes an expenditure of \$5,885.90 not distributed by class of expenditure, as shown in Table 33.

TABLE 33.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money under the national vocational rehabilitation act by class of expenditure, by States for the year ended June 30, 1932 ¹

State	Total	For adminis- tration	For case service ²	For training	For travel of trainees	For artificial appliances	For physical examination	Other
Total.....	\$ 2,040,703.52	\$301,407.98	\$507,847.79	\$963,073.65	\$60,415.31	\$193,034.00	\$2,722.65	\$12,202.14
Alabama.....	\$ 46,576.80	5,504.57	13,950.96	23,549.33	1,356.94	2,135.50	-----	79.50
Arizona.....	20,887.56	3,357.93	7,181.78	8,699.30	234.39	1,367.16	26.00	21.00
Arkansas.....	25,292.76	2,133.44	5,658.92	12,331.86	559.19	4,559.35	-----	-----
California.....	114,149.47	14,348.99	31,303.28	66,330.65	381.81	1,400.28	25.50	303.96
Colorado.....	13,010.56	652.95	3,809.33	6,696.93	40.40	1,795.90	15.00	-----
Connecticut.....	10,629.36	2,121.38	3,875.34	4,092.57	83.57	437.50	19.00	-----
Florida.....	18,884.97	1,622.26	3,603.47	12,740.84	630.40	273.00	10.00	-----
Georgia.....	53,728.64	5,934.30	14,430.99	28,672.12	192.04	4,494.19	5.00	-----
Idaho.....	15,000.00	1,748.62	3,044.03	9,721.97	97.83	190.00	10.00	147.50
Illinois.....	241,006.18	15,488.65	45,605.52	95,114.47	1,353.82	72,255.06	45.75	11,143.01
Indiana.....	53,962.51	3,980.58	9,885.84	33,016.01	209.40	1,862.63	8.00	-----
Iowa.....	42,394.56	5,673.83	11,973.15	20,934.04	203.04	3,437.50	43.00	75.00
Kentucky.....	46,953.06	7,169.89	9,704.70	25,105.94	2,090.03	2,887.50	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	34,371.66	2,693.42	251.35	25,817.03	1,039.81	4,550.00	15.00	-----
Maine.....	15,478.12	2,287.21	2,371.74	8,763.45	1,603.67	406.75	8.85	31.45
Maryland.....	14,178.74	2,321.37	6,921.99	4,059.55	414.33	416.50	45.00	-----
Massachusetts.....	32,570.09	8,864.91	12,675.47	6,746.94	1,712.52	2,570.25	-----	-----
Michigan.....	79,932.33	11,822.41	23,219.34	37,014.47	51.06	7,829.50	6.00	39.55
Minnesota.....	65,783.69	5,490.01	22,644.82	37,679.16	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	35,364.44	4,415.50	5,167.86	18,591.19	975.74	6,181.15	-----	33.00
Missouri.....	8,650.24	1,589.91	1,773.10	3,963.21	740.66	567.86	15.50	-----
Montana.....	11,658.06	2,820.44	3,795.99	4,657.54	338.31	-----	45.00	-----
Nebraska.....	32,365.07	7,202.07	6,879.24	11,850.41	459.98	5,005.62	840.00	87.75
Nevada.....	6,618.13	1,650.90	2,394.50	2,115.92	51.31	405.50	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	7,617.62	3,867.23	-----	3,062.64	-----	684.75	3.00	-----
New Jersey.....	113,125.79	21,333.71	29,748.25	27,788.03	20,402.24	13,853.56	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	18,165.24	2,993.31	2,345.09	12,305.62	381.22	120.00	20.00	-----
New York.....	209,914.93	51,231.59	76,144.48	74,016.15	5,577.53	2,910.18	5.00	-----
North Carolina.....	43,710.34	5,144.37	9,050.62	24,474.58	880.15	3,793.97	195.90	170.75
North Dakota.....	13,719.48	2,414.74	2,888.10	6,754.53	589.94	1,056.87	15.30	-----
Ohio.....	96,893.25	10,122.36	23,990.00	61,470.27	180.62	1,088.00	8.00	34.00
Oklahoma.....	48,433.16	5,541.23	16,286.03	24,077.01	303.75	2,212.14	13.00	-----
Oregon.....	\$ 14,499.74	6,797.33	7,702.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	95,750.35	24,614.00	25,316.89	29,169.38	5,467.08	11,153.00	-----	30.00
Rhode Island.....	8,102.17	1,237.52	1,710.43	3,492.57	-----	1,661.65	-----	-----

South Carolina-----	16,604.20	3,488.99	1,736.19	9,479.17	66.64	1,816.50	14.60	2.11
South Dakota-----	13,325.40	2,699.15	3,316.50	5,919.55	463.05	852.15	75.00	
Tennessee-----	68,981.03	3,576.18	2,543.24	49,970.71	2,119.39	10,771.51		
Texas-----	57,262.66	5,607.12	6,759.96	36,154.67	1,902.14	6,359.77	479.00	
Utah-----	8,549.52	1,014.20	2,561.12	4,889.20		85.00		
Virginia-----	37,850.15	4,130.36	4,959.81	24,617.17	766.21	3,135.85	240.75	
West Virginia-----	23,948.83	4,010.34	6,257.67	11,490.82	38.00	2,152.00		
Wisconsin-----	88,016.70	19,292.34	35,670.47	24,481.19	5,982.75	2,134.45	455.50	
Wyoming-----	16,730.96	1,421.47	4,390.43	8,308.03	469.35	2,123.90	15.00	2.78

¹ Exclusive of expenditures from State and local funds reported by the States as expenditures not covered by the national act, amounting to \$119,252.42, distributed to States as shown in Table 32. Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

² Salaries and travel of case workers.

³ Includes a refund to the State of Alabama of \$27.50 Federal money which can not be distributed by class of expenditure; and does not include an expenditure by the State of Oregon of \$5,885.90 State or local money which also can not be distributed by class expenditure.

TABLE 34.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational rehabilitation during the year ending June 30, 1933: Fund available, expenditure, unexpended balance for 1932, and allotment to cooperating States, and amount to be sent to the States for 1933

State	1932			1933	
	Fund available ¹	Expended ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment ³	Amount to be sent to States (d-c) ²
Total.....	<i>a</i> \$1,082,329.57	<i>b</i> \$986,148.15	<i>c</i> \$96,181.42	<i>d</i> \$1,041,692.31	<i>e</i> \$920,832.08
Alabama.....	25,139.44	24,626.04	513.40	21,639.44	21,126.04
Arizona.....	11,000.00	10,387.55	612.45	10,000.00	9,387.55
Arkansas.....	15,063.42	12,646.38	2,417.04	15,164.85	12,747.81
California.....	64,000.00	57,074.74	6,925.26	46,425.18	39,499.92
Colorado.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Connecticut.....	8,852.59	5,314.68	3,537.91	13,140.30	9,602.39
Florida.....	12,974.66	9,442.48	3,532.18	12,006.16	8,473.98
Georgia.....	28,963.60	26,586.58	2,377.02	23,784.03	21,407.01
Idaho.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Illinois.....	100,628.88	100,628.88	-----	62,398.95	62,398.95
Indiana.....	31,482.55	26,981.22	4,501.33	26,482.55	21,981.22
Iowa.....	22,705.87	21,000.00	1,705.87	20,205.87	18,500.00
Kentucky.....	23,455.00	23,455.00	-----	21,380.55	21,380.55
Louisiana.....	17,185.58	17,185.58	-----	17,185.58	17,185.58
Maine.....	8,000.00	7,739.06	260.94	10,000.00	9,739.06
Maryland.....	10,000.00	7,089.37	2,910.63	13,341.65	10,431.02
Massachusetts.....	18,149.71	16,285.04	1,864.67	34,750.82	32,886.15
Michigan.....	44,835.48	39,991.17	4,844.31	39,597.65	34,753.34
Minnesota.....	33,812.01	32,891.84	920.17	20,966.48	20,046.31
Mississippi.....	21,435.12	17,682.21	3,752.91	16,435.12	12,682.21
Missouri.....	7,419.70	4,325.12	3,094.58	29,678.81	⁴ 1,905.42
Montana.....	6,000.00	5,608.76	391.24	10,000.00	9,608.76
Nebraska.....	18,171.81	16,179.49	1,992.32	11,268.16	9,275.84
Nevada.....	5,000.00	3,309.06	1,690.94	10,000.00	8,309.06
New Hampshire.....	6,568.99	3,808.81	2,760.18	10,000.00	7,239.82
New Jersey.....	48,047.63	48,047.63	-----	33,047.63	33,047.63
New Mexico.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
New York.....	117,937.72	104,931.43	13,006.29	102,937.72	89,931.43
North Carolina.....	23,000.00	21,853.97	1,146.03	25,924.63	24,778.60
North Dakota.....	7,440.42	6,859.74	580.68	10,000.00	9,419.32
Ohio.....	59,170.00	48,444.55	10,725.45	54,352.74	43,627.29
Oklahoma.....	26,618.45	24,059.66	2,558.79	19,593.39	17,034.60
Oregon.....	10,000.00	7,249.87	2,750.13	10,000.00	7,249.87
Pennsylvania.....	51,157.34	47,875.17	3,282.17	78,759.45	75,477.28
Rhode Island.....	4,545.00	4,054.22	490.78	10,000.00	9,509.22
South Carolina.....	11,000.00	8,288.04	2,711.96	14,218.59	11,506.63
South Dakota.....	9,834.37	6,704.37	3,130.00	10,000.00	6,870.00
Tennessee.....	34,505.72	34,490.51	15.21	21,396.64	21,381.43
Texas.....	30,800.00	28,507.22	2,292.78	47,631.06	45,338.28
Utah.....	4,500.00	4,274.76	225.24	10,000.00	9,774.76
Virginia.....	18,170.51	18,170.51	-----	19,804.46	19,804.46
West Virginia.....	13,000.00	11,974.41	1,025.59	14,140.41	13,114.82
Wisconsin.....	38,758.00	38,758.00	-----	24,033.44	24,033.44
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	8,365.03	1,634.97	10,000.00	8,365.03

¹ See footnote 1, Table 19.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Allotment for 1932, is based on 1930 census returns of total population.⁴ Does not include allotments to States which have not accepted the Federal act⁵ Missouri can match only \$5,000.

TABLE 35.—Allotment to the States of Federal vocational rehabilitation fund for the year ending June 30, 1933, and annual amount authorized for the years 1934-1937¹

State	Total	On the basis of population	Special allotment to guarantee minimum of \$10,000
Total.....	\$1,089,858.52	\$1,000,000.00	\$89,858.52
Alabama.....	21,639.44	21,639.44	-----
Arizona.....	10,000.00	3,561.86	6,438.14
Arkansas.....	15,164.85	15,164.85	-----
California.....	46,425.18	46,425.18	-----
Colorado.....	10,000.00	8,470.08	1,529.92
Connecticut.....	13,140.30	13,140.30	-----
Delaware.....	10,000.00	1,949.33	8,050.67
Florida.....	12,006.16	12,006.16	-----
Georgia.....	23,784.03	23,784.03	-----
Idaho.....	10,000.00	3,639.21	6,360.79
Illinois.....	62,398.95	62,398.95	-----
Indiana.....	26,482.55	26,482.55	-----
Iowa.....	20,205.87	20,205.87	-----
Kansas.....	15,381.69	15,381.69	-----
Kentucky.....	21,380.55	21,380.55	-----
Louisiana.....	17,185.58	17,185.58	-----
Maine.....	10,000.00	6,520.85	3,479.15
Maryland.....	13,341.65	13,341.65	-----
Massachusetts.....	34,750.82	34,750.82	-----
Michigan.....	39,597.65	39,597.65	-----
Minnesota.....	20,966.48	20,966.48	-----
Mississippi.....	16,435.12	16,435.12	-----
Missouri.....	29,678.81	29,678.81	-----
Montana.....	10,000.00	4,396.22	5,603.78
Nebraska.....	11,268.16	11,268.16	-----
Nevada.....	10,000.00	744.62	9,255.38
New Hampshire.....	10,000.00	3,804.89	6,195.11
New Jersey.....	33,047.63	33,047.63	-----
New Mexico.....	10,000.00	3,461.63	6,538.37
New York.....	102,937.72	102,937.72	-----
North Carolina.....	25,924.63	25,924.63	-----
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	5,567.55	4,432.45
Ohio.....	54,352.74	54,352.74	-----
Oklahoma.....	19,593.39	19,593.39	-----
Oregon.....	10,000.00	7,799.49	2,200.51
Pennsylvania.....	78,759.45	78,759.45	-----
Rhode Island.....	10,000.00	5,621.94	4,378.06
South Carolina.....	14,218.59	14,218.59	-----
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	5,665.71	4,334.29
Tennessee.....	21,396.64	21,396.64	-----
Texas.....	47,631.06	47,631.06	-----
Utah.....	10,000.00	4,152.87	5,847.13
Vermont.....	10,000.00	2,940.69	7,059.31
Virginia.....	19,804.46	19,804.46	-----
Washington.....	12,784.52	12,784.52	-----
West Virginia.....	14,140.41	14,140.41	-----
Wisconsin.....	24,033.44	24,033.44	-----
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	1,844.54	8,155.46

Allotment based upon 1930 census returns of total population.

TABLE 36.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational rehabilitation to Federal fiscal years 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934

State	Amount of State money allocated to Federal fiscal year ending June 30							
	1931		1932		1933		1934	
	For vocational rehabilitation	For administration—not matching Federal funds	For vocational rehabilitation	For administration—not matching Federal funds	For vocational rehabilitation	For administration—not matching Federal funds	For vocational rehabilitation	For administration—not matching Federal funds
Alabama ¹								
Arizona	\$10,000.00	\$2,650.00	\$10,000.00	\$2,650.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		
Arkansas	13,000.00		15,164.85		15,164.85			
California	42,170.75	2,829.25	78,000.00	2,000.00	78,000.00	2,000.00	\$78,000.00	\$2,000.00
Colorado ¹								
Connecticut	5,421.00		5,421.00		5,000.00			
Delaware ²								
Florida	9,000.00		9,000.00		9,000.00			
Georgia	27,507.28		25,000.00		25,000.00			
Idaho ³	7,500.00	248.53	7,500.00	70.00	2,711.10	13.35		
Illinois ⁴	98,395.00	827.00	130,600.00	600.00	130,600.00	600.00		
Indiana ⁵	24,864.38		21,100.00		21,100.00		30,000.00	
Iowa ⁶			22,836.45	1,440.00	22,836.45	1,440.00		
Kansas ²								
Kentucky	22,955.00		22,955.00					
Louisiana ⁷	15,116.19		18,000.00		18,000.00		18,000.00	
Maine ⁸	15,000.00		15,000.00					
Maryland	5,000.00	500.00	10,000.00	500.00	10,000.00	500.00		
Massachusetts ⁹	27,770.37							
Michigan ¹⁰	39,844.50		39,597.65		39,597.65			
Minnesota ¹¹	26,690.66		26,124.00		24,600.00			
Mississippi ¹²	21,509.27	16,013.92	9,601.64	900.00				
Missouri ¹³	5,000.00		5,000.00					
Montana			10,000.00		10,000.00	6,000.00		
Nebraska	20,000.00		20,000.00					
Nevada	8,189.35	55.00	4,850.00	150.00	4,850.00	150.00		
New Hampshire	2,000.00		5,000.00					
New Jersey ¹⁴	44,177.23	51,864.53	45,000.00	72,056.76				
New Mexico ¹								
New York ¹⁵	110,537.47	64,329.00	150,000.00	75,000.00				
North Carolina	17,684.00		18,263.00		18,263.00			
North Dakota	9,475.00		10,025.00		10,025.00			
Ohio	62,045.44		59,370.00					

Oklahoma ¹⁶	20,840.42	6,372.20	25,000.00	1,000.00	25,000.00	1,000.00		
Oregon ¹⁷	75,798.39							
Pennsylvania	41,296.42	2,175.00	63,000.00	2,500.00	63,000.00	2,500.00		
Rhode Island ¹⁸	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00	
South Carolina	7,500.00							
South Dakota	5,542.40		4,000.00		4,000.00			
Tennessee			30,000.00	3,500.00	30,000.00	3,500.00		
Texas	17,357.61		20,000.00		20,000.00			
Utah	4,000.00		4,250.00		4,250.00			
Vermont ²								
Virginia	15,000.00		19,804.46		19,804.46		19,804.46	
Washington ²								
West Virginia			10,000.00		10,000.00			
Wisconsin	32,304.75	12,695.25	37,300.00	12,700.00	37,300.00	12,700.00	37,300.00	\$12,700.00
Wyoming	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00			
Alaska								
Hawaii ²								
Puerto Rico								

¹ No report.

² Not cooperating.

³ Idaho: The executive officer reports: "The distribution of funds for 1932 is estimated budget. The amount listed for 1933 is the estimated unexpenditure of the State appropriation for the biennium 1931-32 and will be available for use for the first six months of the fiscal year 1932-33."

⁴ Illinois: The \$130,600 available for matching Federal funds includes \$125,600 State appropriation and \$5,000 from the central placement bureau. The appropriations are for a 2-year period ending June 30, 1933.

⁵ Indiana: To these specific appropriations is added the following proviso: "Provided: That if the appropriations herein made are not equal to the sums expended from Federal funds during either fiscal year of the biennial period, there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to equal the amount of Federal funds expended." The amount for 1934 is an estimated amount.

⁶ Iowa: Total annual State appropriation is \$24,276.45. Of this amount \$6,100 is budgeted to salaries, \$16,736.45 to rehabilitation service including field service and administrative support, \$1,440 to administration—not matching Federal funds.

⁷ Louisiana: No regular appropriation. Bulk of money matched locally. Amounts given for 1932 and 1933 are approximate.

⁸ Maine: A lump sum of \$30,000 for all vocational education and rehabilitation is appropriated for 1931 and 1932. The next legislature appropriates for 1933 and 1934.

⁹ Massachusetts: Appropriations are in the form of reimbursement for expenditures.

¹⁰ Michigan: The executive officer reports: "\$44,846.64 was appropriated by the State legislature for each of the years 1932 and 1933. Only as much may be used, however, as is necessary to match Federal funds."

¹¹ Minnesota: The appropriations for 1932 and 1933 include \$1,600 State appropriation to industrial commission for division of deaf affiliated with division of reeducation.

¹² Mississippi: Appropriation to January 1, 1932. State legislature meets in January, 1932, when appropriations for the calendar years 1933 and 1934 will be made.

¹³ Missouri: This appropriation is contributed by the American Red Cross.

¹⁴ New Jersey: The assistant commissioner of education reports that the State appropriations for rehabilitation are made in a lump sum which includes funds to match the Federal dollar and for the maintenance of State rehabilitation clinics and similar service. This lump sum in 1931 was \$96,041.76, of which \$44,177.23 was expended on activities which met the requirements of the national rehabilitation act. For 1932 the lump sum appropriations was \$117,056.76, of which \$45,000 is estimated for use under the provisions of the act.

¹⁵ New York: The figures for 1931 are the exact expenditures from State funds during that year. The figures for 1932 include the State appropriated money and the quarterly allocations of insurance money.

¹⁶ Oklahoma: The executive officer reports that the State appropriation is made in a sum of \$80,000 for each fiscal year, \$25,000 for matching Federal vocational rehabilitation funds and \$5,000 for administration of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

¹⁷ Oregon: The amount available for vocational rehabilitation in any given year depends upon the volume of receipts of the State industrial accident commission from all sources. Under the Oregon workmen's compensation law the commission can appropriate 2½ per cent of its total monthly receipts to vocational rehabilitation. The amounts for 1932, 1933, and 1934 are approximate figures based on the policy of the commission to keep the amount in this fund as near \$75,000 as possible.

¹⁸ Rhode Island: Administrative expenses are not segregated.

TABLE 37.—Interest earned on Federal vocational rehabilitation funds deposited with State treasurers for the year ended June 30, 1932

Total.....	\$3,167.46	Massachusetts.....	\$57.95	Oklahoma.....	\$106.97
Connecticut.....	86.08	Mississippi.....	109.62	Pennsylvania.....	1,054.92
Florida.....	16.64	Missouri.....	8.89	Rhode Island.....	18.06
Georgia.....	94.75	Montana.....	43.19	South Dakota.....	27.17
Idaho.....	10.72	Nebraska.....	26.27	Texas.....	197.75
Illinois.....	136.69	New Hampshire.....	17.54	Utah.....	13.96
Indiana.....	161.45	New Jersey.....	160.81	Virginia.....	42.45
Iowa.....	66.27	New York.....	322.78	West Virginia.....	63.32
Kentucky.....	21.23	North Carolina.....	39.03	Wisconsin.....	40.48
Maine.....	80.26	Ohio.....	103.67	Wyoming.....	38.54

SECTION 3

EXPENDITURE FROM ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS

TABLE 38.—Expenditure of the Federal board from administrative funds for the year ended June 30, 1932

Class of expenditure	Vocational education		Vocational rehabilitation	
	Act of Feb. 23, 1917 (Smith-Hughes)	Act of Feb. 5, 1929 (George-Reed)	Act of June 2, 1920, as amended (State programs)	Act of Feb. 23, 1929 (District of Columbia)
Amount appropriated to the Federal Board for expenses, administration, and research, year ended June 30, 1932	\$205, 000	\$94, 380	\$77, 860	\$14, 740
Credit from District of Columbia				¹ 15, 000
Total available	205, 000	94, 380	77, 860	29, 740
Balance unobligated, June 30, 1932	7, 808	12, 569	6, 387	6, 309
Total expenditure	197, 192	81, 811	71, 473	23, 431
<i>Object of expenditure</i>				
Personal services	165, 089	61, 321	55, 016	10, 280
Supplies and materials	426	1, 135	1, 062	7
Communication service	408	944	686	
Travel expense	26, 550	12, 079	11, 585	143
Transportation of things (service)	47	14	58	
Printing, lithographing, and photographic prints	4, 056	4, 880	1, 561	75
Advertising				10
Alterations and repairs	100	12	95	
Special and miscellaneous current expenses	7	3	22	
Equipment	509	1, 423	1, 388	5
For expenses of training, placement and other phases of rehabilitating disabled persons in the District of Columbia				12, 911

¹ Appropriation to the District to match the appropriation to the Federal board which administers the joint fund.

